

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

13 FEBRUARY 1981

Iran Domestic Affairs

Rafsanjani Speech--During a visit to Kermanshah, Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani told a revolution anniversary gathering that the United States, the Soviet Union and "reactionary elements" in the region and inside Iran are cooperating with "internal capitalists," leftwing and rightwing extremists and all those who suffered as a result of the revolution in activities aimed at undermining and destroying the revolution. Savakists and counterrevolutionaries, he warned, have united and sometimes gather around a "state official," issuing slogans in his name.

In his remarks, reported by Tehran radio, Rafsanjani also cautioned countries such as France, which have strengthened Iraq militarily for "materialistic" reasons, that the free flow of oil to the West will "not continue" in the south of the Persian Gulf for the "next decade." The revolution will spread from Iran, he asserted, beyond Israel, Iraq and Jordan.

Bazargan Warning--Former Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan warned a Qasvin audience that Iran is threatened by civil war. In a revolution anniversary address reported by AFP, which cited the newspaper MIZAN, Bazargan said that unemployment, poverty and shortages have weakened the nation and that prospects for the future are "somber and disastrous."

Iran Foreign Affairs

Iranian-Soviet Relations--Members of an Iranian delegation to the Soviet Union, headed by Jalaaleddin Farsi, met with the first deputy chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, Vasily Kuznetsov. According to Tehran radio, Farsi criticized "American imperialism" and Iraqi "aggression" against Iran, also scoring Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Morocco for their support of Iraq. Kuznetsov spoke of "provocations" by the U.S. Navy in Iranian waters, while Iran's ambassador to Moscow, Dr. Mohammad Mokri, who also attended the meeting, spoke about future relations between the two countries.

At a press conference reported by TASS, Farsi said that the purpose of the delegation's visit is to familiarize the Soviet public with the aims and nature of the Iranian revolution. Another delegation member said Iran intends to send 50 students next year to study at higher educational establishments in the Soviet Union.

Iranian-Chinese Relations--Iran's special envoy to the PRC, Ayatollah Mohammad 'Ali Khamene'i, told a Beijing press conference that he is satisfied with China's position on the Gulf war but ruled out the possibility of PRC mediation in the conflict. In his remarks, reported by AFP, Khamene'i said his mission is to seek avenues for closer cooperation with China. So far he has held talks with Deputy Foreign Minister Gong Dafei. According to Tehran radio, Khamene'i's delegation, which arrived in Beijing on 9 February, is scheduled to meet Premier Zhao Ziyang.

Afghanistan Talks

Addressing the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, Afghan Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost said that conditions for political normalization and the withdrawal of Soviet troops from his country will be met as soon as Afghanistan reaches an agreement with neighboring governments. In his speech, reported by Delhi radio, Dost restated Afghanistan's willingness to hold talks with Pakistan and Iran, in the presence of the UN secretary general's special representative. Later, during a press conference also reported by the radio, he said that the special representative's appointment was a useful step, adding that Afghanistan prefers bilateral talks with Pakistan and Iran and that the Afghan question should not "take on an international character."

In his speech to the conference, reported by AFP, Iranian Minister of State for Executive Affairs Nabavi said that Iran will not participate in moves to settle the Afghanistan crisis until all foreign forces have been withdrawn from that country. He called for Afghanistan's expulsion from the conference, saying that the Afghan seat should be given to the country's "real representatives."

Earlier, in a press conference reported by Karachi radio, Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi said that his government will cooperate with the UN secretary general's special representative in arranging trilateral talks among Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan. Rejecting bilateral talks, he stressed that the Afghan issue is one of international concern. Shahi also denied that Pakistan is training or arming Afghan rebels.

Israel

Rejecting U.S. State Department criticism of Israel's settlements policy, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said that there can be no argument about the need for an Israeli presence in "Judaea, Samaria and Gaza," adding that such a presence means civilian settlement. In a statement reported by IDF radio, Shamir asserted that "there is not one word" in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty about foregoing an Israeli and Jewish presence in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Egypt

Confirming an earlier statement by President as-Sadat, AFP reported that Egypt and France have signed a cooperation protocol under which France will supply Egypt with two nuclear-power plants, as well as with fuel and technical staff.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Qaddumi Interview--PLO Political Department head Faruq Qaddumi told the Paris-based Arabic magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD'DUWALI that Lebanese President Ilyas Sarkis' speech to the Islamic Conference summit in At-Ta'if was unfortunate in that, while it held the Palestinians responsible for the situation in Lebanon, it did not condemn Israeli attacks on southern Lebanese villages. Sarkis' speech was "different from the one we were hoping for," he said, but nevertheless added that the PLO shares the Lebanese president's concern about an imminent "explosion" in Lebanon and wants to "cooperate and coordinate" with Sarkis and all other "sincere nationalist forces," with Syrian help, to prevent such an explosion.

On other subjects, Qaddumi said that the PLO regards French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing as "more progressive" on the Palestinian issue than his socialist opponents, while France is the most "progressive" EEC country in this regard.

The PLO attaches "no hope" to the current U.S. administration, Qaddumi went on, believing that its statements thus far have been "negative and hostile" toward the Palestinians and the Arab cause.

PDRY

Large numbers of Soviet advisers have arrived in the Al-Khar and Al-Haliyan areas bordering on the YAR, Muscat radio reported, where they supervised the construction of platforms for rocket launchers and long-range guns capable of hitting YAR military targets.

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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DELIBERATIONS OVER DECLARATION CONTINUE

DRA Issue Delays Declaration

BK130625 Hong Kong AFP in English 0622 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb (AFP)--A last-minute hitch in the wording of the paragraph on the Afghan problem is holding up the final declaration to be adopted by the Non-Aligned Foreign Ministers' Conference here this morning, it was learned.

The people's Republic of Yemen, backed by Grenada and Ethiopia, were insisting on naming Afghanistan as the People's Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the draft being finalised this morning by the conference's political committee, conference sources said. The sources added that several countries led by host India, which had prepared that draft mentioning only "Afghanistan," were opposing the move and it was likely the original wording would be retained.

Consensus Reached

BK130410 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] With the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference coming to a close in New Delhi today, senior officials have arrived at a consensus on Kampuchea and the Indian Ocean after hectic last-minute efforts. A conference spokesman told newsmen last night that other important issues like Afghanistan, the Iran-Iraq war and West Asia have been remitted to the political committee. The committee's decision will be placed before the ministerial meeting for adoption.

The consensus formula on Kampuchea envisages the withdrawal of all foreign forces from that country and other states in the region, to defuse tension and ensure the sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The consensus formula on the Indian Ocean omits a reference to Diego Garcia but calls upon the big powers to dismantle all military bases, end supply facilities and disposition of nuclear weapons.

On Afghanistan, the finalized formulation calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from there, as well as cessation of other types of interference which are occasioned by the external intervention. It stresses the need for a political solution to the tangle which would safeguard the nonaligned status of Afghanistan, so that its people could choose their own form of government without any external interference.

On the Iran-Iraq war, the chairman of the political committee is reported to have already finalized a draft. Since it would be mostly of a general nature, no great difficulty is seen in arriving at a formulation acceptable to both Iran and Iraq. It is understood that the draft proposed by India in its original document would be the basis for formulation in this regard.

As for the situation in West Asia, the political committee had a tough task in view of a joint amendment sponsored by Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization denouncing the Camp David agreement.

The economic committee has finalized its part of the declaration, which included an action program for greater economic cooperation among member countries. In its report, which will go before the ministerial conference for adoption, the committee has suggested that the high-level meeting of the nonaligned at Caracas in May this year should draw up the program. The committee also welcomed India's offer to set up a center for science and technology for the benefit of the nonaligned countries. Cooperation in fields such as habitat standards and telecommunications has also been proposed.

The foreign ministers conference will end after adopting the declaration. In line with the tradition of the Nonaligned Movement, the declaration will be a document reflecting the consensus of the members on complex international problems. Most of the leaders of 92 delegations participating in the conference have spoken in the plenary session, which began on Monday.

Malta's representative, Daniel Cremona, said the Nonaligned Movement should not move away from its basic principles. Foreign Minister of Bhutan Dawa Tsering regretted the deteriorating situation in the Indian Ocean region. Foreign Minister of the Central African Republic Prof Simon Bedaya-Ngaro also pleaded that the least developing countries should get more attention from the Nonaligned Movement. Dr d'Escoto, Nicaragua's foreign minister, called for dismantling the U.S. military bases in the Indian Ocean.

Final Statement on Kampuchea

BK130449 Hong Kong AFP in English 0414 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb (AFP)--The Nonaligned nations today decided to call for the withdrawal of "foreign troops" from all Southeast Asia, including Kampuchea, during the final session of their foreign ministers conference here today, informed sources said.

The sources said the movement, without specifically condemning Vietnam for its estimated 200,000 troops in Kampuchea, would swing its weight behind efforts to find a political solution there, "which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces."

Centering on Kampuchea, the foreign ministers "reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion." They called on "all states in the region to undertake a dialogue" to end their differences, and "eliminate the involvement and threats of intervention of outside powers."

Today's commitment by the 95-member movement reflected a compromise between the Association of Southeast Asia (ASEAN) countries' demands and those of Vietnam. The ASEAN nonaligned countries, Singapore, Indonesia and Malaysia, had demanded condemnation of Vietnam's invasion and continued occupation in support of the Phnom Penh regime and demanded Hanoi pull its forces out.

Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach countered by asking why Vietnamese troops were singled out: "Why not mention foreign troops in ASEAN member-states: U.S. troops in the Philippines and Australian and New Zealand troops in Singapore," he had demanded.

The sources said the final statement on Southeast Asia said:

"Reviewing the situation in Southeast Asia, the ministers expressed grave concern over the continuing conflicts and tensions in the region, particularly as some of the states are members of the Nonaligned Movement.

"They reaffirmed their support for the principles of non-interference in the affairs of sovereign states, and the inadmissibility of the use of force against sovereign states. They warned that there was a real danger of the tensions in and around Kampuchea escalating over a wider area.

"They were convinced of the urgent need to de-escalate these tensions through a comprehensive political solution which would provide for the withdrawal of all foreign forces, thus ensuring full respect for the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of all states in the region including Kampuchea."

"The ministers reaffirmed the right of the people of Kampuchea to determine their own destiny free from foreign interference, subversion and coercion and expressed the hope that through a process of negotiations and mutual understanding a climate conducive to the exercise of that right would be created.

"The ministers also agreed that the humanitarian problems resulting from the conflicts in the region required urgent measures which would need the active cooperation of all the parties concerned.

"They urged all states in the region to undertake a dialogue which would lead to the resolution of differences among themselves and the establishment of durable peace and stability in the area as well as the elimination of involvement and threats of intervention of outside powers.

"In this context, the ministers noted with approval the efforts being made for the early establishment of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in the region and called upon all states to give those efforts their fullest support."

Remaining Issues

BK121612 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpts] The Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference will conclude in New Delhi tomorrow after adopting a declaration. In line with the tradition of the Nonaligned Movement, the declaration will be a document reflecting the consensus of the members on many complex international problems. Most of the leaders of the 92 delegations participating in the conference have already spoken in the plenary sessions, which began on Monday. According to conference sources, the political and economic committees and the drafting groups, who are entrusted with the job of preparing the final draft, have succeeded in bringing about a large measure of agreement on many divisive issues that face the conference. Apart from the political issues such as Afghanistan, the Indian Ocean, Kampuchea and the Iran-Iraq conflict, the committees have also made progress on key economic issues.

A spokesman of the conference told newsmen this evening that the conference may come to an end by lunch tomorrow. The political committee has finalized 18 out of the 38 graphs. He said the work on finalizing the remaining paragraphs is progressing satisfactorily in the drafting committee. These relate to apartheid, racial discrimination, Namibia, [words indistinct] and Cyprus. The spokesman said the committee is also taking note of the recommendations of the Conference on European Security held in Madrid recently.

He said the debate in the political committee on issues relating to Afghanistan, the Iraq-Iran conflict, Kampuchea and West Asia have been completed. The spokesman said that the drafting committee will go into session later tonight and complete its work by early tomorrow morning on these matters.

DELEGATES ADDRESS CONFERENCE, PLENARY SESSIONS

Malmierca Reads Castro's Message

FL121751 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1835 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Message sent by Cuban President Fidel Castro, chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, to the New Delhi Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference; read by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca during the session commemorating the 20th anniversary of the movement--recorded]

[Text] [Intercepted in progress] A lasting peace can only be achieved if this confrontation leads to a world in which all domination by colonialist imperialism or neocolonialism has been eliminated in all its forms.

At the 1961 meeting, the founders of the Nonaligned Movement were compelled to join forces because of the problems caused by an ever increasing number of countries gaining independence from the colonial empires and by the circumstances threatening world peace at the time. The cold war was threatening to give way to a real war and tensions were dangerously increasing. The founders of our movement showed extraordinary merit and a profound political vision in linking the struggle for a universal and honorable peace--hoped for by all peoples--with the struggle to end the old order of domination and oppression, which refused to disappear and threatened peace. True peace can only be attained in a world in which domination by colonialism, imperialism and neocolonialism in all forms has been radically eliminated. This is an eternal truth.

The sixth summit conference, prompted by the historic optimism that has characterized the movement since its very beginning, took into account all of the promising possibilities in the international situation. Above all, it was confident in the peoples' desire for peace and their determination to achieve it. When we met in Havana in September 1979, however, we could note the strong and pressing signs of the disturbing regression in international detente, the visible hazards threatening peace and the direct and indirect repercussions that that process would have on our own peoples. Lamentably, even though the factors and forces that stimulated our optimism regarding mankind's destiny continue to be present and active, the future that emerges when recent events and prevailing trends are examined is not optimistic. The regression of detente is in danger of becoming a stalemate. What is worse, there are those who advocate replacing detente with a cold war. The SALT II Treaty, which was finalized in meticulous and difficult bilateral negotiations, is unilaterally discarded.

The concept of a military balance between the great superpowers, which could lead to a progressive disarmament and the elimination of nuclear arms, is being rejected and, instead, the search for military superiority, which could only intensify the arms race and increase the nuclear risk or result in nuclear war itself, is being sought. That premise in which blackmail replaces good faith gives rise to worldwide strategic confusions, which in turn beget negative repercussions for all peoples.

The events in Afghanistan, in Iran and the war between this country and Iraq have served as pretexts for sending to the Indian Ocean the largest number of men-of-war ever seen in that region, for further expanding the Diego Garcia base, and for seeking new naval installations in the Middle East and the Red Sea, setting back the goal of the countries in the area, backed by our movement, of rendering the Indian Ocean a zone of peace. That world situation in which the more aggressive forces of imperialism have risen to the top encourages the enemies of the peoples in their local endeavors.

The failure of the Geneva conference on Namibia demonstrates that South Africa's racists, whose opprobrious system of apartheid has been condemned by the Nonaligned Movement since its first declaration in 1961, now believe that the already noticeable cold war will allow them to continue their racial violence against their black citizens and the current illegal domination in Namibia. Likewise, this explains their cynical and brutal attack against Mozambique. In the same manner, the new imperialist military bases near the Horn of Africa encourage revenge and expansionism against revolutionary Ethiopia. The Israeli Zionists are similarly stimulated and attack Lebanon without mercy.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, the military tyrannies expect, and are already receiving in some cases, greater foreign aid to repress their peoples. In this region, the threat of intervention in Central America and the Caribbean, especially against the heroic Salvadoran people, is mentioned publicly as a means of impeding the independence and democratic reforms that the great majorities desire. Cuba is under a declared threat of total blockade, including the threat of direct military aggression.

Attempts are being made in Europe, the scene of the most intensive efforts by the forces that have fought for peace and detente, to resume the arms race and destroy the delicate nuclear balance.

Speaking at the 34th UN General Assembly, in the name of the Nonaligned Movement, to outline the results of the sixth summit and repeat our proposals, I denounced, in the terms agreed to at the conference, that overwhelming imbalance. Examining the risk of financial bankruptcy hovering over the developing countries, whose foreign debt amounts to \$400 billion, with annual deficits in their balance of payments of nearly \$70 billion, I proposed that the international community--especially developed countries and, with them, the oil-producing developing countries--ensure in this decade a flow of resources for developing countries in addition to the notoriously insufficient amount that they are already receiving. I set a goal then for the decade of not less than \$300 billion at the 1977 rate. Other recent studies have mentioned even higher figures.

The assembly decided that the proposal would be discussed by the organizations that prepare global negotiations, but we must confess that once again the receptivity of those who should reply is lacking. Under these circumstances, the new international economic order and the charter of economic rights and duties of states, the movement vigorously supported from its inception, are still faraway and permanently frustrated hopes.

We are convinced that the economic proposals that we developing countries have submitted for discussion are a rational solution to the problems of our times. They will not only help to free the economies of our nations from obstacles and give them impetus, they will also be able to revitalize the whole international economy, profiting each of its integral parts. The Nonaligned Movement will not cease to pay attention to this essential aspect and will participate in all international activities designed to discuss these problems and to find adequate solutions for them.

Mr Chairman, esteemed members, great tasks imply great responsibilities and great responsibilities demand great decisions. The movement [passage lost in transmission break] the group of the nonaligned is the result of successive victories against those oppressive forces of the colonial past and the neocolonialist present, which in 1961 we proposed to defeat. The collapse of Portuguese colonialism and the incorporation of Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau, Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe--later completed with the independence of Angola--are part of that wide historic current in which Algeria's independence took root.

Vietnam's heroic demonstration that no matter how powerful an imperial power is it will not be able to dominate a country--no matter how small--that is determined to be free, is also part of this process. Zimbabwe, which gained independence after its people's heroic combat, allows us to anticipate the victorious destiny of Namibia and the disappearance of the hateful apartheid in South Africa. The Palestinian people, who have maintained their relentless and determined struggle to recover the territories that were taken from them and to establish a national state, received the constant support of the movement and of all progressive forces that have made the just cause of the PLO one of the basic vindications of the moment. Many other countries of Africa and Asia gained independence through liberation processes or made decisive revolutionary changes.

In addition to Panama's regaining of sovereignty over its canal zone, Latin American contributed the revolutionary processes that enabled Grenada to initiate decisive changes and Nicaragua to offer one of the most significant examples in the struggle for democracy and national freedom in the America of our time.

Unity is the very essence of our common action. If we want to be worthy of our 20-year history, the New Delhi meeting must be a moment for unity and reaffirmation. You are gathered here under the inspiration of the memory of the eminent representative of the cause for national independence and peace, Jawaharlal Nehru, and in the presence of Indira Gandhi, heiress of that beautiful tradition and an outstanding figure in the movement and in the international community.

India's contribution to the establishment of the principles that govern our movement and its permanent contribution to its unity are the fitting setting that can give the New Delhi meeting exceptional stature in the process of our movement's consolidation. I am certain that in the year of its 20th anniversary, the Nonaligned Movement will know how to demonstrate the historic validity of our principles and the might of our organization. Signed: Fidel Castro Ruz. Thank you very much. [applause]

Cuban Delegate Criticizes Singapore

FL122054 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1904 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Cuba's delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference replied to the Singapore delegate, Suppiah Dhanabalan, in the course of today's plenary session in New Delhi. The Singapore foreign minister had criticized Cuba's proposal at the sixth summit in Havana to leave Kampuchea's seat vacant, as there was no consensus about the country's representation.

The Cuban delegate, Teresa Fernandez, said at the plenary session that the Singapore delegate's assertion was ridiculous because, after condemning Cuba, he acknowledged that there was no consensus on the matter. The foreign ministers, meeting in the Indian capital since Monday, decided to keep Kampuchea's seat in the Nonaligned Movement vacant, exactly as was agreed at the Havana summit.

The Cuban delegate said that since Singapore is so distressed by the Kampuchean question, it is well to recall that the question first came up in the movement in 1970. Teresa Fernandez underscored that the Singapore Government did not say a single word in condemnation when the legitimate mandate of Prince Sihanouk was deposed in 1970 with a U.S. invasion. She added that Singapore also remained silent about Yankee aggression against North Vietnam and, on the contrary, quickly recognized the puppet Lon Nol and supported him as the legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people.

The Cuban delegate recalled how at the nonaligned ministerial conference held in Guyana in 1972 the Singapore representative had walked out in protest because Lon Nol had not been recognized. Replying to the Singapore foreign minister, the Cuban delegate noted that he had only said that they would follow the OAU in supporting SWAPO, without referring to it as the only representative of the Namibian people. As to South Africa, the Cuban delegate stressed, the Singapore minister simply said that his country supported the struggle for real justice, which is similar to what the racist South African regime itself advocates.

Teresa Fernandez said that the other international topic mentioned by the Singapore delegate was that of the Middle East, when he noted that his government supported the principle of returning the militarily occupied Arab territories. The Cuban delegate asked: Doesn't the Singapore foreign minister mean by that that he supports the annexation of those territories occupied through settlements?

Nicaraguan Minister's Address

PA122135 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi--Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman has charged here that the U.S. interventionist policy may provoke a widespread conflict in Central America. Regarding Nicaragua, he said the attacks have the characteristics of a cold war, involving lies, threats and economic attacks. Regarding the Salvadoran case, D'Escoto said things are hotter there because U.S. weapons and military advisers are being used against people who are fighting for their liberation. He added: We want to warn clearly that this situation is endangering peace in the region and is making possible, or almost inevitable, the spread of the conflict throughout Central America.

In his speech at the conference of foreign ministers of the Nonaligned Movement, the Nicaraguan minister said that the Republican victory in the U.S. elections encouraged the counterrevolutionaries in Nicaragua and the enemies of the Sandinist revolution in the United States, Honduras and Guatemala.

Thousands of former guardsmen are conspiring in Miami, New Orleans, Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador and our patience is wearing thin, Father d'Escoto said. He added that criminal incursions against Nicaraguan territory are being launched from Honduran territory. We have always expressed our confidence that the Honduran Government would not allow its territory to serve as a springboard for adventurous incursions against our country. We want to continue to believe that this is so, but it is increasingly difficult for us. Our patience is wearing thin and we want this to be noted.

Regarding his trip to New Delhi, the Nicaraguan minister disclosed that he learned that his statements at the conference were to be carefully monitored by the U.S. State Department, to establish if Nicaragua would adopt a stand different from that of Cuba, the leader of the Nonaligned Movement.

We all know that the United States is a country with great anxieties and obsessions, he commented, but we also know that the U.S. people are intelligent enough to understand that coincidence is not tantamount to submissiveness.

He said: Nicaragua reiterates its position: We want the best relations with the United States but with dignity [words indistinct]. He reaffirmed Belize's right to its full independence this year.

In conclusion, D'Escoto issued a call for unity based on the most strict adherence to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and the struggle for a new international economic order.

Nicaraguan Delegate's Statement

PA130313 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Statement by Victor Hugo Tinoco, Nicaraguan representative to the United Nations and chairman of the Nonaligned Conference Political Commission, in New Delhi; date not given--recorded]

[Text] It is an honor and a great responsibility for Nicaragua to have its representative to the Nonaligned Conference elected chairman of the Political Commission. We are going to do our best. We are going to work with other countries' teams to try to continue improving on the political ideals of the Nonaligned Movement.

My election also represents recognition for Nicaragua and its revolution. It means the world recognizes the justice and the popular and independent character of the Nicaraguan revolution. It is a way of recognizing and reaffirming our sovereignty and political independence.

For Nicaragua, the Nonaligned Movement represents the struggle against imperialism and all it stands for. The traditional problem of our countries in this century has been the political domination and economic exploitation by imperialism, a typical form of neo-colonialist domination.

Grenada Delegate's Speech

FL122359 St George's Domestic Service in English 2300 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The minister of communications, Brother Selwyn Strachan, has praised the work of President Fidel Castro as chairman of the Nonaligned Movement. In a speech to the plenary session of the meeting, Brother Strachan said that Cuba and Fidel have been very efficient in the chairing of the movement, a position occupied by Cuba since September 1979.

In his speech, Minister Strachan also outlined the main [word indistinct] inherited by Grenada after 29 years of Gairy dictatorship. Regarding Latin America and the Caribbean, Brother Strachan made special reference to the threat by imperialism and the possibility of U.S. intervention in El Salvador. The minister also demanded the removal of the United States' military bases in Cuba, [word indistinct] of control of the Panama Canal by the Panamanian people and respect for the Nicaraguan revolution.

He told the gathering that Grenada fully supports the struggle of the people of Namibia, occupied by racist South Africa against the wishes of the Namibian people. Minister Strachan also expressed support for the cause of the Palestinian people and their representative, the Palestinian Liberation Organization.

DRA's Dost's Opinions

BK121624 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] In the plenary session this morning, Foreign Minister of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost said conditions for a complete political normalization, including the withdrawal of Soviet troops, will appear as soon as an agreement between his country and the neighboring governments is reached.

Later, addressing a news conference, he said the appointment of a special representative by the UN secretary general is a useful step. It might help to bring the concerned countries to the negotiating table. He said Afghanistan will, however, prefer bilateral negotiations with Pakistan and Iran and this question should not take on an international character.

Asked about the consensus achieved in the drafting group on the Afghanistan issue, Dost said he was disappointed because it moved away from the original draft prepared by India.

Nabavi Addresses Conference

LD121424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpt] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent's report from New Delhi, today, the last day of the Nonaligned Conference taking place in that city, Behzad Nabavi, the head of the Iranian delegation, spoke. Nabavi, who opened his address with verse 177 of the surah of Baqara, said:

Today I am speaking to you on behalf of a nation that is celebrating the second anniversary of its glorious revolution and the establishment of an Islamic republic. These events took place amid fire and blood, as a result of a confrontation with the great Satan, America, in order to get out from under the domination of world-devouring imperialism. Islam is based upon exalted human values, fraternity and equality. He added: Saddam's aggression is one of hundreds of acts of aggression that the West has carried out against us due to our ideology and lack of political compromise and because our revolution put an end to the West's tyrannical domination of our country. On the basis of the Islamic Republic of Iran's basic principle of foreign policy, which is "neither East nor West," we did not take refuge in the East either.

Continuing his speech, Behzad Nabavi added: Identifying America as Islam's greatest enemy, fighting against the oppressive powers of the East and the West and Zionism, expressing affinity with all the oppressed nations of the world, especially the Muslim nations, establishing links with Asian, African and Latin American countries; fighting for the liberation of Jerusalem and overcoming racist Zionism; trying to universalize Islam in the place of nationalism; and fighting against hypocrisy and blasphemy and supporting the world's liberation struggles are among the goals of our Islamic revolution. At the end, he said: With the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the West lost its most powerful puppet regime, which was regarded as the regional gendarme, because Islamic Iran now wishes to enjoy freedom and independence.

According to the report sent by our correspondent in New Delhi to PARS, when the Afghan foreign minister spoke in today's session, the members of the Iranian delegation left the hall in protest against the occupation of Afghanistan and in support of the struggling and fighting Muslims of that country.

AFP on Nabavi Address

BK121410 Hong Kong AFP in English 1328 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 12 Feb (AFP)--Iran today rejected any cease-fire or peace talks with Iraq as long as "one single invading soldier" remained in its territory.

Rejecting peace moves here today, Tehran's Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi also pledged that Iran would never take part in moves to settle the Afghan crisis until the last foreign soldier was withdrawn from that country. Mr Nabavi was addressing the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference here in the Indian capital.

The Iranian minister said the United States and "its lackey," Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, were attempting to destroy the Iranian revolution.

The revolution had cost the West one of its most stable puppet regimes and deprived it of one of its richest oil, gas and copper deposits. It had ended military bases and surveillance stations in a highly strategic area.

Iran had no faith in the United Nations which was in the service of the superpower, Mr Nabavi said, adding that Tehran's foreign policy was based on "neither East nor West."

(UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim is currently in New Delhi and has been trying to start talks on the Afghan crisis with Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan.)

Describing the war in Iran, the minister said thousands of revolutionaries had been killed or wounded and tens of thousands of revolutionary guards and soldiers martyred.

Thousands filled Iranian hospitals to full capacity and Iraqi forces had occupied Qasr-e Shirin, Mehran, Dehloran, Hoveizeh and part of Khorramshahr. Others like Abadan, Ahvaz, Dezful, Shushtar, Andimeshk, Eslamabad and Susangerd had been constantly shelled and attacked by 9-metre ground to ground missiles. Damage amounting to billions of dollars had been caused. But, said Mr Nabavi, Iran's military preparedness since fighting started 5 months ago had steadily been on the rise, although it was fighting an army which had been supplied with weapons, military equipment, spares and even the latest Mirage fighter bombers and new tanks.

The ultimate aim of Saddam is to annihilate the Islamic Republic of Iran at the behest of his American and British overlords, the minister said.

Referring to Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi's offer of a cease-fire and negotiations made earlier to the conference, the Iranian leader said verbiage such as "cease-fire" and "peace" talks were a familiar formula by aggressors after they had invaded and occupied [words indistinct] demand the immediate withdrawal of Iraq's Army and suspend the country from the movement.

Iran also asked that the Afghanistan delegation be expelled and the Afghan seat given to the real representatives of this Moslem nation.

The Babrak Karmal regime in Kabul was illegal and imposed on the people by foreign military forces, the minister said. Iran would accept no political solution on Afghanistan until the last foreign soldiers had left. Iran demands unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet forces from Afghanistan in order to create conditions for the fear-ridden Moslem people of Afghanistan to be left free to choose their own destiny, and install a political order congenial to their national aspirations, Mr Nabavi said.

He challenged the Nonaligned Movement to take a strong stand against these acts of aggression, including those of Israel, and actively support nations, colonized and subject to aggression.

Iran was commemorating its revolution's second anniversary in fire and blood because it stood up to the great Satan, the United States and its associates. The fact that the U.S. was the most potential adversary to Iran was one of the principles of Tehran's new foreign policy.

His country was to give special priorities to relations with Asian, African and Latin American countries and shift the centres of its diplomatic activities from Western Europe and the U.S. to these regions.

Calling for the Nonaligned Movement to try and end financial dependency of member states on the Western banking system, the minister said Iran's experience showed that no bank belonging to international money dealers was safe to be entrusted with the efforts of the small nations.

UAE Minister's Speech

GF130600 Dubayy KHALEEL TIMES in English 12 Feb 81 p 2

[By Roger Sargent]

[Text] New Delhi--Mr Rashid Abdullah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs, has warned the Western powers to stay out of the Gulf.

Addressing the foreign ministers of the Nonaligned nations here on Tuesday night (briefly reported yesterday), he said that the UAE "rejects and condemns the statement made by certain Western powers that they are prepared to move into the Gulf to maintain its security." "The Gulf states are in a position to look after their own affairs," the minister said. "They are making their own arrangements to maintain security in the Gulf."

Although he spoke specifically about issues as the Middle East, the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, and the situation in southern Africa, his overall concern was about the twin issues of the escalating arms race between the superpowers and the world's growing economic divide. Of the arms race he warned that its escalation was "a threat to all mankind" and that the prospect of a nuclear war had moved closer with nuclear warheads having "doubled" in the past 13 years. He said that the breakdown of detente had led to "the cold war raising its ugly head again." The minister stressed that the Nonaligned Movement should work to defuse international tensions which, he said, were threatening mankind's existence.

He said that in the Middle East Israel, in flagrant disregard of the United Nations, was continuing its "expansionist policies" at the expense of the Arab people. Dismissing the Camp David agreement, he said, "Camp David cannot solve the Middle East situation because it overlooks several fundamental points, namely that the Palestinian people's sole representative is the PLO and that one Arab nation alone (Egypt) cannot leave the Arab fold and negotiate separately." The minister said that apart from depriving the Palestinian people of their basic rights, Israel's continued occupation of Arab land and its military aggression against neighboring Arab states necessitated defense expenditure by Arab states, money which would otherwise be spent on social and economic development. He linked South Africa with Israel and said that the Pretoria regime's incursions into Mozambique and Angola were similar to those which Israel launched against Arab states.

He condemned the USSR's invasion of Afghanistan and said that the UAE wanted to see the Soviet troops withdrawn. He said that the UAE supported the UN resolution on the Indian Ocean being declared a "zone of peace" but, in a reference to the growing number of naval facilities which some member nations of the Nonaligned Movement are providing for the USSR and the USA, said that the UAE regretted that the resolution "is not being taken very seriously."

Of the world economic situation, he said that recent traumas of unemployment and inflation in the industrialized nations had repercussions for the developing countries of the world. He said that the problems required a common approach which could only be achieved if there was a radical readjustment of the world's economy based on a "fair and just order."

The minister outlined the Emirates' own contribution to development and said that some 40 countries had benefited from UAE assistance and aid, not only directly but through the UAE's contributions to international funding agencies. "The largest part of our gross national product goes to help developing countries," he said.

The minister said that the energy problem could not be dealt with in separation from raw materials and other manufactured commodities. "Attempts by the industrialized countries and others to impose the issue of oil prices on every international conference, to be treated in isolation, is neither just nor reasonable, and could lead to negative results," he said in a speech delivered on Tuesday night (briefly reported yesterday). Mr 'Abdullah added that the energy problem was mainly due to the vast dissipation of their resources by the industrialized countries. He described this as "not logical." He said the real beneficiaries of the price increases were the international oil companies. He also called for correcting the present international economic order which, he said, did not take into account the changes since World War II, the requirements of the developing countries and their ambitions for economic and social development as well as economic independence. He called upon all countries to abide to the UN resolution which also condemns Israel for annexing the holy city of Jerusalem and proclaiming it the indivisible capital of the Zionist entity. He also stressed that the Palestine cause was the core of the Middle East problem and that it could not be solved without recognizing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people, including his [as published] right to return, to self-determination and set up his own independent state of Palestine.

The minister reiterated UAE's position which says that the Camp David accords did not present the right framework for solving the problem. "These accords have ignored basic issues such as the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination," he added. He also urged the conference to adopt effective measures to force Israel to implement UN resolutions calling for its withdrawal from south Lebanon, saying that the continuous aggressions in the south were threatening the sovereignty and unity of Lebanon.

He said the outbreak of hostilities between Iraq and Iran had increased tension in the Gulf area "which we are part of." He appealed to the warring countries to accept the Islamic mediation and facilitate the task of the Islamic goodwill mission to reach a peaceful, just and honorable settlement of the problem.

YAR Minister's Address

JN121945 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 12 Feb 81

["Text" of 11 February speech by YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfiath-Thawr at the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi--read by announcer]

[Excerpts] Mr Chairman: Please allow me at the outset to express my personal thanks and my delegation's appreciation to the friendly Indian Government and its great, struggling people, from whom all of our peoples have derived great lessons on getting rid of colonialism and exploitation, for hosting this historic conference, which is a strong link in the chain of our peoples' struggle for a better world, free of poverty and threats of force and enjoying prosperity and real peace.

Mr Chairman: We are still far from attaining all of the objectives that were founded by our Nonaligned Movement 20 years ago.

This, however, should not cause despair in our souls and should not keep us far from our world's events and anxieties. It is everyone's desire to live under the canopy of peace and security, free of wars and threats of force as a means of solving international problems. The realization of these objectives makes it incumbent upon us to exert extra efforts so that our movement may attain all of our aspirations, so that man everywhere may free himself from fear and so that our peoples may definitely free themselves from economic, monetary and [word indistinct] subservience. This also requires that we be far from serving as partners or tools in the superpowers' struggle, that we solve our problems through dialogue and negotiations, that we avoid opening the door for the superpowers to intervene in our affairs and that we intensify our relations, because this intervention would negatively affect the Nonaligned Movement.

Our movement has struggled on many fronts. Proceeding from its principles, our movement rejected the policy of blocs and military alliances and continued subservience to the imperialist countries, which have dominated the destinies of our people for several centuries and from whose colonialism and exploitation we are still suffering.

Our movement has stressed the importance of international detente and the need to cover all of the world and not to be confined only to certain countries or international blocs. Our movement has called for entrenching the principles of democracy in international relations and those of equality in the interests of all large and small countries. It has also called for respecting the national options of the Third World countries in building their systems and lives in accordance with their status and heritage. Some of the member states in our movement had a leading role in calling for and in working to bring about complete disarmament, particularly in nuclear, chemical and bacteriological weapons, as well as all destructive weapons that imperil the future of mankind.

Our movement has effectively and persistently contributed to the process of liquidating colonialism. We now have among us representatives of the militant people of Zimbabwe. Tomorrow, representatives of the Namibian people will join our movement, when they get rid of the racist imperialist regime in Namibia forever. Our movement will crown its political victories by its sincere and persistent work to liquidate Zionism in Palestine and to set up a Palestinian state in Arab Palestine.

Mr Chairman: My country appreciates the Nonaligned Movement's positive stand on the Palestinian issue and the Arab territories, which have been under Israel's occupation since 1967. Here I must reiterate that establishment of complete and lasting peace in the Middle East can only be achieved by Israel's immediate, complete and unconditional withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, by enabling the Palestinian people to build an independent state in Palestine under PLO leadership--their sole and legitimate representatives and by implementing the UN resolutions supporting the rights of the Palestinian people to return to their homeland, to eliminate Zionist settlements, to return Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty, to abrogate the Zionist decision making holy Jerusalem Israel's eternal capital, to save the Islamic and Christian holy places from Zionist [words indistinct] and to put an end to armed raids on Lebanon and Israeli intervention in Lebanon's domestic affairs. When all of this is achieved, the Middle East area and the entire world will witness a just peace that would be a prelude to and a basic condition for building the edifice of world peace.

The YAR reiterates its support for the national liberation movements in Namibia and South Africa.

My country believes that the solution to the Namibian issue can only be found satisfactorily by implementing the UN resolutions and by recognizing SWAPO as the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. The racist South African regime is alone responsible for aborting the Geneva Conference, which was a starting point for a bright hope of ending the racist imperialism in Namibia. This racist imperialism is closely cooperating with the Zionist entity in all fields, particularly in the production of nuclear weapons.

My delegation believes that the movement should attach special importance to the task of wiping out some international hotbeds. Therefore, the peaceful solution of the Cypriot issue [word indistinct] to guarantee Cyprus' independence and sovereignty and to find a system [words indistinct] a matter that should be encouraged by our movement and we should work to bring it into being.

My country reiterates its sympathy for the Korean people's desire to unify their country on democratic and peaceful bases, free of foreign intervention and the presence of any foreign forces.

My country also reiterates its commitment to the UN resolution of 1971 and the statements issued by the fifth and sixth conferences in Colombo and Havana, respectively, to the effect that the Indian Ocean and the adjacent area should be a zone of peace, free of any foreign military presence and bases. My country calls for making the Mediterranean a peace and cooperation zone, far from the superpowers' influence.

Mr Chairman: The war raging between two nonaligned member states, Iraq and Iran, is undoubtedly affecting the movement's role and is weakening its effectiveness. Therefore, my delegation believes that it is the duty of the Nonaligned Movement to intensify its efforts to solve the armed struggle, which contributes to further exacerbating tension in the Gulf area and might cause serious complications to world peace and security. The YAR Government is closely following up all of the efforts by the member states and by the international organizations and bodies to this end.

Mr Chairman: Although 1 year has lapsed, the Afghan issue is still the same and my delegation believes that the solution of the Afghan issue can be found by putting an end to all intervention in the domestic affairs of the Afghan people and by enabling them to determine their future and to choose their regime. Our movement should perform its duty in preparing a suitable atmosphere to bring about the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Afghanistan and the solution of the Afghan issue by peaceful means.

Lebanese Delegate's Address

NC121813 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Lebanon called on the nonaligned states today to exert pressure on Israel, to force it to stop its repeated attacks against Lebanese territory. Ambassador 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Sulh, head of the Lebanese delegation to the Nonaligned Conference, pointed out that the Lebanese and Palestinians reject any solution to the Israeli-Arab dispute that provides for the settlement of the Palestinians on Lebanese territory. As-Sulh added that the Palestinian problem and all of the tragedies resulting from it are fundamental issues for Lebanon. He pointed out that it is necessary to implement the UN resolutions so that the Palestinians can have their independent state in Palestine and can exercise their legitimate rights.

The head of the Lebanese delegation denounced Israel's expropriation of Arab land and the annexation of Jerusalem, making it the capital of Israel, because this is contrary to UN resolutions.

SRV Delegate's Speech

For the VNA report on the speech by SRV Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to the Nonaligned Conference see page K 5 of the 12 February Asia Pacific DAILY REPORT.

WALDHEIM MEETS DELEGATES, CONCLUDES ACTIVITIES

Meeting With ASEAN Ministers

BK120918 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim has had discussions with foreign ministers of ASEAN on the Kampuchea problem. Dr Waldheim, now in New Delhi, met them this morning. Foreign ministers of Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia met him. He will meet with the Vietnamese foreign minister later in the day.

The All-India Radio correspondent understands that considerable progress has been achieved in the informal consultations going on behind the scenes on the question of the Iran-Iraq conflict. The extended plenary session tomorrow morning is expected to adopt the New Delhi declaration. Meanwhile, the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Uganda, Nepal, Guinea Bissau and the leaders of the observer group from Mexico called on External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. The Government of India today announced an annual contribution for \$10,000 to the nonaligned special fund for Namibia.

Telephone Call to Ziaul Haq

BK130836 Karachi Overseas Service in Urdu 0800 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The UN secretary general, currently visiting New Delhi, telephoned President Mohammad Ziaul Haq yesterday. The secretary general is understood to have briefed the president on the appointment of a UN representative on the Afghanistan issue. It has also been learned that the president is keeping informed on steps taken in regard to the Afghanistan issue.

Opinion on Afghan Issue

BK131008 Hong Kong AFP in English 0611 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] New Delhi, 13 Feb (AFP)--U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said here today before leaving for Nepal that he was hopeful of finding a peaceful solution eventually to the Afghan problem as a result of the contacts he made in New Delhi during the last two days.

Dr Waldheim, who had talks here with the Pakistani and Afghan foreign ministers, said he would continue the contacts he had made here, through his newly appointed representative, U.N. Under-Secretary General for Special Political Affairs Javier Perez de Cuellar. He said there were some "remaining obstacles" but he was hopeful of overcoming them.

Dr Waldheim, who addressed the 20th anniversary commemorative session of the Non-Aligned Conference here on Wednesday, said the conference had helped create a better understanding of many problems facing the world.

He was confident the conference would "make its contribution to solving the great problems of our time." The secretary-general would also visit Bangladesh during his current tour.

Departure For Katmandu

BK130846 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference concludes in New Delhi today, after adopting a declaration reflecting the consensus of the members on many complex international problems. Most of the leaders of the 92 delegations participating in the conference had already spoken in the plenary session, which began on Monday. UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim addressed the special commemorative session of the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference.

Speaking to newsmen at Delhi Airport before emplaning for Katmandu today, Dr Waldheim said that the Nonaligned Conference had offered him an excellent opportunity for the exchange of views with Prime Minister Gandhi, External Affairs Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao and with members of other delegations attending the session. Dr Waldheim also expressed the hope that a peaceful solution would be found to the 14 month-old Afghan issue. He said his special representative will be continuing contacts he had established with the parties concerned.

GANDHI, DELEGATES MEET, DISCUSS CONFERENCE

Meeting With Khamene'i

GF130620 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran Friday Imam Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Khamene'i met with Indian Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi in New Delhi yesterday. The Iranian delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference, led by Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi, attended the meeting.

In a statement to correspondents after the 1-hour meeting, the Tehran Friday imam said that they had discussed issues related to the war imposed by Iraq on Iran, as well as cultural and economic relations between Iran and India. Mrs Gandhi expressed the desire to improve and develop bilateral relations. Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i said that the results of the talks were positive.

Talks With Malmierca

FL121952 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] A message of greetings from the chairman of the Nonaligned Movement, Fidel Castro, has been delivered by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca to India's head of Government, Indira Gandhi.

The prime minister of India received Malmierca at New Delhi's Government House and it was reported that the meeting took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship in keeping with the relations that exist between the two countries. In the course of the talks, the Cuban foreign minister and Indira Gandhi exchanged views on the international situation and the Nonaligned Conference. Malmierca reiterated his appreciation of the Indian leader's two speeches to the ministerial meeting, the first at the opening ceremony and the other at the formal session to mark the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement.

KARMAL SENDS MESSAGE TO GANDHI ON NONALIGNED

For the text of DRA Prime Minister Babrak Karmal's message to Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi on the occasion of the 20th Nonaligned Foreign Minister's Conference, as carried by TASS and citing BAKHTAR, see p CC 5 of the 12 February Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

POLITBURO MEMBERS ADDRESS PARTY SEMINAR 11 FEB

LD112120 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, Politburo members and secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee and members of the DRA Revolution Council Presidium, took part today in the afternoon session of the seminar of the party commission secretaries, organizing supervisors and secretaries of the primary organizations of the DRA Armed Forces, which was held in the Ministry of National Defense hall, and spoke about the mission of the seminar's participants in realizing the goals and aspirations of the Sawr Revolution and its development stage.

Dr Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur, in the course of their detailed and comprehensive speeches, stressed the need for further unity and solidarity among the PDPA strugglers in constructing a truly prosperous society. Addressing the participants of the seminar said: [as heard]

The role of you political workers in the amred forces is very important and valuable, being the most important link between the armed forces and the party and between the armed forces and the people.

The secretaries of the PDPA Central Committee discussed the conspiracies and intrigues of imperialism and reaction against the glorious Sawr Revolution and asked the armed forces political workers to defeat the conspiracies and intrigues against the toiling people of Afghanistan, as they have done until now, by reliance on the broad masses of the people and consolidation of the unbreakable unity and solidarity of their party.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reported that the speeches of Dr Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur were accompanied by the continuous applause of the seminar's participants.

Brig Gen Gol Aqa, general director of political affairs of the DRA Armed Forces, on behalf of the seminar's participants, thanked Dr Saleh Mohammad Ziray and Nur Ahmad Nur for their participation and their speeches.

COMMERCE MINISTRY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR USSR

LD112135 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1730 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] A USSR commercial delegation, after completing preliminary discussions about the protocol on the exchange of goods between the DRA and the USSR, left for their country today.

The director of foreign trade and a number of the Commerce Ministry personnel saw the delegation off at Kabul International Airport. According to another report, the director of commercial aid and friendship of the Ministry of Commerce, left for the USSR at the head of a delegation to sign a protocol on the exchange of goods with USSR consumer cooperatives.

AFGHAN, SOVIET SCIENCE ACADEMIES SIGN PROTOCOL

LD130636 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0425 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Kabul, 12 Feb (BAKHTAR)--At the end of the visit to Afghanistan by the delegation of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, led by Mohammad Asimi, president of the Academy of Sciences of Tadzhikistan and member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, a protocol was concluded in Kabul yesterday between the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Academy of Sciences of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

The protocol was signed and the documents were exchanged for Afghanistan by Solayman La'eq, alternate member of the PDPA CC, member of the RC and president of Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan, and for the Soviet Union by Mohammad Asimi, head of the delegation of the Academy of Sciences of that country.

Under the protocol, scholars of the two countries will cooperate in various fields of science. The protocol will also provide for internship for the Afghan graduates in various fields in the USSR and training of Afghan laborants to work in the laboratories of the natural sciences center of the Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan.

Similarly, on the basis of the protocol, the Academy of Sciences of Afghanistan and that of the Soviet Union will also cooperate in other research and technical fields and exchange of books.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT DELEGATION RETURNS FROM TADZHIKISTAN

LD112206 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Dr Khalil Ahmad Abawi, general director of the local government organs, who had led a delegation to the Tadzhik SSR on an official and friendly visit, returned home this morning. The Afghan delegation met with the Tadzhikistan premier and a number of other ministers and government officials of the republic and visited departments of local government organs in that republic.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTER MEETS WITH CSSR AMBASSADOR

GF111640 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] Transportation and Tourism Minister Sher Jan Mazduryar [title as heard] received the CSSR ambassador, Zdenek Karmelita, in his office yesterday.

Views were exchanged on the aid given to Afghanistan by the CSSR and [words indistinct]. The ambassador promised assistance in the fields of transportation and [word indistinct] that will be given in the form of long-term loans.

CULTURAL-SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM SIGNED WITH GDR

LD122140 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] A program of cultural and scientific cooperation between the DRA and the GDR was signed in Kabul today.

For the Afghan side, the program was signed by Dr Haider Mas'ud, publicity deputy in the Ministry of Information and Culture, and for the GDR it was signed by (Raybrok Leopold), GDR charge d'affaires in Kabul.

On the basis of this program, which runs for 1 year, the GDR will put at the disposal of the DRA a number of fellowships and scholarships for the purpose of training personnel in the fields of science, technology, culture, education, public health and so on.

In addition, in accordance with this program, delegations from each country, in order to examine various fields, will pay exchange visits to scientific, cultural and educational institutions in the other country during the same period.

U.S., U.K. OFFICIALS' SUPPORT FOR REBELS DERIDED

LD111754 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1430 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The militarist dictator regime of Pakistan, under the orders of its imperialist masters, continues its inhuman, anti-Islamic and shameful interference in revolutionary Afghanistan. The goal of the Pakistani militarist regime is to implement the ominous designs of imperialism against the people of Afghanistan, Pakistan and the region.

According to reports from international sources, some time ago the U.S. ambassador to Pakistan, in the course of a speech in Karachi, praised the subversive, inhuman and inadmissible activities of the Pakistani military rulers against the Afghan revolution and encouraged the Pakistani militarists to continue their inadmissible actions in order to please their masters.

Similarly, the British minister of state at the Foreign Office, Peter Blaker, asked his Pakistani servants, during his visit to Pakistan, not to stop their antipopular and counterrevolutionary activities against revolutionary Afghanistan in implementing the full intrigues of imperialism. Political observers in Islamabad have called the speeches by these imperialist countries' delegates a confession of the shameful intrigues against revolutionary Afghanistan by imperialism and its regional agents. They added: Now the sense of hatred of the people of Pakistan against the ominous designs of imperialism has further deepened.

REVOLUTION DEFENSE GROUPS MARCH IN CHARIKAR

LD112222 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] A great number of revolutionary and patriotic youth from the suburbs of the provincial city of Parwan and some other districts of the province have been organized in revolutionary defense groups and armed, in order to safeguard the honor of the homeland and to liquidate rebels--these servants of reaction and imperialism.

At a gathering at the premises of the Parwan Province headquarters, the provincial committee secretary of Parwan Province spoke in detail about the tasks of our people, especially of the struggling youth, in cleansing the homeland of counterrevolutionary elements, and expressed gratitude for the warm and patriotic feelings of the members of the revolution defense groups who have courageously and voluntarily risen against the rebels for the comfort and peace of our people.

The BAKHTAR correspondent reports from Charikar city that later on, the revolution defense groups of Charikar city, Qal-eh-ye Koh, (Chopa), Bayan-e Ulia, Bozar-e Miran, Qal 'eh-ye Khona, (Kafarha-e Khawaja), Sayaran-e Sofla--villages of the provincial capital of Parwan and Mirbashi; and (Jan Qadam) and Laghmani--villages of the Bagram district, marched in the streets of Charikar city, while the secretary of the provincial committee and the governor of Parwan accompanied them.

ZIAUL HAQ SENDS MESSAGE TO NONALIGNED CONFERENCE

BK120811 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq has reaffirmed his faith in the sacrosanct principles of the Nonaligned Movement and has stated that Pakistan will protect these principles at any cost. In a message yesterday on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the Nonaligned Movement, he said that this is a befitting occasion for the people and the Government of Pakistan to pay tribute to the vision and statesmanship of the founders of the movement, whose efforts have enabled the Nonaligned Movement to play such a constructive and effective role in international relations. He said that the principles of the movement are still beneficial and as effective as ever.

The president said that Pakistan, even during the 1950's, was in the forefront in the pioneering efforts of the founding countries of Asia and Africa in Colombo, Bogota and Bandung. He said that though Pakistan is a new member of the Nonaligned Movement, its policies have always been nonaligned in the true sense of the term and it has fully adhered to the policy of peaceful coexistence. Pakistan has always extended full support to the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism, which reveals that these issues have been the hallmark of Pakistan's foreign policy.

The president stressed the urgent need for unity in the Nonaligned Movement as only this can prove effective in establishing peace. He said that the member countries of the movement, directly or indirectly, have fallen victim to the superpowers' military intervention, in flagrant violation of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. It has created a dangerous situation, which poses a threat not only to world peace and stability but to the basic structure of the Nonaligned Movement as well. He said that under the circumstances, it is imperative that the movement maintain its unity by abiding by the basic principles of the movement.

Efforts should be made to remove all pressures to push the movement from its proper direction. Compromising on the principles of the movement will certainly damage the [word indistinct] of the movement to face the danger to sovereignty, independence and territorial security of its member countries. President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq said that only by preserving its principles can the movement remain an effective force in resisting the hegemonic ambitions of power blocs and in advancing the struggle for a just international economic order.

ZIAUL HAQ MEETS WITH IRANIAN DELEGATION

BK101526 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] A two-member Iranian delegation called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi this afternoon. The delegation handed a written message to the president from Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Iranian revolution. The delegation exchanged views with the president on matters of mutual interest. The delegation members were (Ayatollah Ahmed Chalafti) and (Hojjat ol-Eslam Hassan 'Ali Ibrahim Najafabadi). The minister for religious affairs, the secretary general of foreign affairs and the Iranian charge d'affaires in Pakistan were also present on the occasion.

UN MISSION MEMBER REITERATES STAND ON AFGHANISTAN

BK130314 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] A spokesman of the Pakistani mission at the United Nations has reiterated that Pakistan adheres to the four basic principles for the solution of the Afghan issue that were determined by the Islamic Conference and the UN General Assembly in their resolutions. They are: Complete withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan; restoration of the nonaligned and sovereign status of Afghanistan; recognition of the Afghan people's right to establish an economic, political and social system of their choice; and creation of a situation conducive to the honorable and safe return of Afghan refugees to their homes.

JORDANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS PAKISTAN

12 Feb Arrival

BK121531 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim arrived in Islamabad this evening on a brief visit to Pakistan. Talking to newsmen at the airport, he said that during his stay in the federal capital he will meet President Mohammad Ziaul Haq and exchange views on the international situation, especially the situation in Afghanistan and neighboring areas.

In reply to a question, the Jordanian foreign minister said that the majority of representatives at the New Delhi Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference desire the immediate withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and want to see the nonaligned status of Afghanistan restored.

Earlier, during a brief halt at Lahore Airport, he said in an interview that it is most important that Soviet troops immediately withdraw from Afghanistan, so that the people there can decide their own affairs.

Meeting With Ziaul Haq

BK130316 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] Jordanian Foreign Minister Marwan al-Qasim called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi last night and delivered a goodwill message to him from King Husayn. He also exchanged views with the president on matters of mutual interest.

BRITISH MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO PAKISTAN

BK110711 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0600 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Peter Blaker left Karachi for London this morning at the end of his weeklong visit to Pakistan.

KHOMAYNI RECEIVES BAZARGAN, FALLAHI, OTHERS

LD121258 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpt] According to a PARS report, engineer Mehdi Bazargan, deputy in the Islamic Consultative Assembly, and Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Aqa Mahmud Mar'ashi Najafi and his son separately met and conferred with the imam of the nation.

According to the report, Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, was received this morning by Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and the founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Fallahi on Meeting

LD121316 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] After his meeting with the imam of the nation, Brigadier General Fallahi, acting chief of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, granted an interview to PARS today and said: At the meeting, I presented a brief report to the imam on combat operations. He added that the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as regards their belief and faith in Islam, Iran and the Islamic revolution of Iran, have such stature that they can fulfill their historic role. There is no wavering in the armed forces' belief. Those who doubt this belief are either ignorant or have some special political aims. General Fallahi said that the imam once again emphasized that the armed forces are respected by the nation and that he believed from the outset that the armed forces should exist, that they should be strengthened and that their relations with other organs should be strengthened daily. He said that as long as the armed forces enjoy the support of the nation they will not only be invincible, they will not be harmed. General Fallahi added that the imam strongly emphasized that there should be no leaning in the armed forces toward the left or the right. They should follow the general line of the armed forces.

At the end of this interview, the chief of the joint staff of the armed forces said that the armed forces' path is the path of God, Islam, the imam of the nation and the Iranian nation. I promised the imam that the armed forces will never give up this path and will sincerely safeguard Islam, Iran and the Islamic revolution. I leave judgment on this point to the wakeful conscience of the Muslim Iranian nation.

MONTAZERI ASKS PUBLIC NOT TO VISIT KHOMAYNI

LD131124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1051 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Excerpt] The unifying Friday prayers were held in Qom today, with the illustrious Ayatollah Montazeri as the Friday imam. In his sermon, Ayatollah Montazeri called upon all people eager to see the imam of the nation to hear in mind the leader of the revolution's state of health and not to ask permission to visit his eminence.

RAFSANJANI ON 'CONSPIRACIES' AGAINST REVOLUTION

LD121152 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpts] According to PARS, Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Hashemi Rafsanjani, accompanied by Mr Zare', the governor general of Kermanshah, and Mr Mahmudi, the Majlis deputy from Qasr-e Shirin and Gilan-e Gharb, went last night to the army base in Kermanshah.

After a meeting with commanders, officers and NCO's, he attended a session of the supply council of the province, held in the base operations room and reviewed various issues.

He then went to Takhti Stadium, where the ceremonies for the second anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution were held. During this meeting, also attended by the Friday imam, the governor general, the officials responsible for revolutionary organizations and clergymen, the Majlis speaker made a speech.

Referring to the conspiracies between the various internal and external groups during the past 2 years to overthrow the revolution, he said that the United States, the Soviet Union and the reactionary elements in the region and inside the country, with the cooperation of internal capitalists and leftwing and rightwing extremist groups and all those who suffered as a result of the victory of the revolution, are engaged constantly in activities to weaken and destroy the revolution. Our nation must expose all the enemies' plots, with alertness and on the imam's orders.

Referring to the bias, of Western press agencies and their farfetched predictions, the Majlis speaker said that we have been at war for 5 months. Remember the wars in Indochina, Vietnam, India, Pakistan and the short, sharp wars between the Arabs and Israel and see what problems and obstacles they were faced with. But today, after 5 months, if you were to visit those who have been wounded in the war, 90 percent of them would request the continuation of the war; with our morale, we will definitely win.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani then referred to the activities of the superpowers and France regarding the military strengthening of Iraq. He said that their criteria are materialistic, but our basic argument is that the free flow of oil to the West will not continue in the south of the Persian Gulf for the next decade. They will learn that the revolution will cover an area from east of Iran to beyond Israel, Iraq and Jordan. Regarding internal agents, it should be said that those who are dissatisfied with the revolution, the Savakists and other counterrevolutionaries, have united, and sometimes gather around a state official and issue slogans in his name. However, according to Islamic precepts, we should guide them to the right path; this is a religious duty.

According to reports, Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani attended a meeting of the ulema of Kermanshah, also attended by Ayatollah Haj Aqa 'Ata'ollah Ashrafi Esfahani, the Friday imam of Kermanshah; Majlis Deputy Hojjat ol-Eslam Hoseyn Kermani; and Governor General of Kermanshah, Mr Zare', at 2045 yesterday. He reviewed the various problems of the province.

DUZDUZANI DENIES CLOSURE OF GUIDANCE MINISTRY

LD122000 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Mr Duzdüzani, the minister of Islamic guidance, in an interview with PARS in Tabriz, described the activities of this ministry and said: What has been said to date about the closure of this ministry and its offices is an utter mistake, because we have never announced that the Ministry of Guidance and its offices are closed; we have given various departments the opportunity to make an effort to discover themselves, activate talents and rid themselves of the bureaucracy that was common in the past regime. He added: So far, by suggesting plans and projects, we have managed, in addition to making a thorough change in this organ, to change its administrative system and to create organizations to bring Islamic guidance to fruition both within and outside our borders.

Regarding some staff members who have been laid off by the ministry, he said: Those staff members who have backgrounds of liberty, moral values and Islamic belief and who can activate these talents will resume service after passing short-term educational courses.

The guidance minister added: Those staff members who logically and traditionally have no background of cooperation with (?the guidance) will be transferred to other organs and a very few, ones not willing to be active in the Islamic Republic and wanting free careers, after an interview and the completion of questionnaires, will, according to the law, either be pensioned off or purchase their term of service. [as heard] He emphasized: We always make an effort not to violate anybody's rights.

BAZARGAN: IRAN UNDER THREAT OF CIVIL WAR

NC121014 Paris AFP in English 1002 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Tehran, 12 Feb (AFP)--Iran is under the threat of a civil war, according to former Iranian Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan.

Speaking in Qazvin, 135 km (75 miles) from Tehran, Mr Bazargan said Iran was confronted with "threats and dangers which are probably greater than two years ago," at the time of the Islamic revolution.

"Unemployment, poverty and shortages have weakened 'the body' of the people, and disorders have made prospects for the future appear somber and disastrous," the newspaper MIZAN quoted Mr Bazargan as saying at a Qazvin mosque ceremony marking the second anniversary of the revolution.

The former premier, who resigned after the hostage taking at the U.S. Embassy in November 1979, said that a continuing campaign of denunciations had set Iranian against Iranian and left the country threatened by "civil war."

"You saw how, through a calculated ruse, when they (the Islamic militants) took what they call the nest of spies (the U.S. Embassy), their whole program was aimed against the poor people (of the Bazargan government) who had responded to the Imam Khomeyni's orders and had come to serve the people," Mr Bazargan said.

"These denunciations from our enemies--which are continuing--have set us one against the other," Mr Bazargan added.

QASEMLU VIEWS IRANIAN ANTI-KURDISH OPERATIONS

LD121135 Paris LE CONTINENT in French 10 Feb 81 p 10

[Chris Kutschera interview with Kurdish Democratic Party Secretary General Abdor Rahman Qasemlu: "We No Longer Have Any Illusions About Khomeyni"--date and place not given]

[Text] LE CONTINENT: Can you bring us up to date on the situation in Iranian Kordestan?

Qasemlu: Aside from four cities that we control--Ushnu, Bukan, Nowsud and Nudsheh--the other cities in Iranian Kordestan are in the hands of the army and the pasdaran. However, the roads and the rural districts are controlled by the Kurdish peshmerga. So there has been no great change since the fall.

LE CONTINENT: What has happened since the Iranian-Iraqi war?

Qasemlu: When hostilities broke out, we announced that if our demands were met and if the pasdaran were withdrawn from Kordestan we were prepared to go and fight the Iraqi forces alongside the pasdaran and the Iranian Army soldiers. Tehran's answer was a new Iranian Army offensive.

LE CONTINENT: How do you explain the fact that just when the Tehran regime urgently needed to unite all of its forces to face the Iraqi offensive in Khuzestan, it engaged large forces on a secondary front?

Qasemlu: Of the seven Iranian Army divisions stationed in western Iran, there are four in Kordestan and three in Khuzestan. In all, there are more than 30,000 soldiers and 40,000 pasdaran and "underprivileged people." Why? One of the pasdaran leaders whom we captured told us that for the Iranian leaders "the war against the Kurds is more important than the war against Iraq." Mullah Hasani, one of the Shi'ite clerics based at Urumiyeh, has publicly stated: "The Iraqis have been our enemies for 2 months; the Kurds have been our enemies for 2 years."

LE CONTINENT: What military operations are taking place at the moment?

Qasemlu: The army wants to maintain communications between its various garrisons: When it sends a convoy to take supplies to an isolated garrison we lay an ambush, as happened 4 days ago between Piranshahr and Sar Dasht. The army has virtually stopped attacking us. It has been disorganized and torn apart by the purges and by its conflicts with the pasdaran. As you probably know, the only Iranian Army units that are still resisting in Khuzestan are the artillery units. It is primarily the air force that has been operating against us. Now it is paralyzed by bad weather. But we are now having to contend with a new type of enemy, one the people in Tehran call the "organization for the mobilization of the underprivileged." They are young people, very young, from 15 to 18 years old, displaced people from the very poorest classes who are sent to Kordestan and Khuzestan. They are inexperienced fighters and are easily killed in Kordestan.... To avenge themselves, they capture the inhabitants of a village and massacre them.

LE CONTINENT: Has there been a great deal of talk about an Iraqi offensive in Iranian Kordestan?

Qasemlu: The Iranian garrison at Marivan is a few kilometers from the border. It is possible that there was a localized clash at that point. However, as far as I know there is no "third front" in Iranian Kordestan. There has been talk of "collusion" between the Kurds and the Iraqis. That accusation is ridiculous. We had been fighting Tehran's forces for 2 years when the war between Iran and Iraq broke out.

LE CONTINENT: What is the state of the Kurdish movement 35 years after the proclamation of the Republic of Mahabad (22 January 1946)?

Qasemlu: We no longer have any illusions about Khomeyni. We had overestimated Bani-Sadr's powers when he was elected and we believed that he could act alone; that is why we addressed ourselves to him. He promised to make a declaration on our program. But when he submitted it to the Revolution Council it was rejected.

QASEMLU WOULD NOT REJECT IRAQI MILITARY AID

LD121611 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Feb 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "Almost 10,000 Kurds Killed Since Hostilities Started"]

[Text] During a press conference in Paris shortly before his return to Kordestan, Kurdish Democratic Party [KDP] Secretary General Qasemlu, who has spent almost 2 months in Europe, revealed that almost 10,000 Kurds, mostly civilians, have been killed since hostilities began in August 1979. He added that almost 200,000 inhabitants of Kurdish cities have been forced to take refuge in the mountains.

Mr Qasemlu nonetheless said he is confident in the outcome of the battle and maintained that his movement controls an area of more than 100,000 square km. "The Kurdish problem in Iran," he said, "must be settled by political negotiations. We are merely asking for regional autonomy within the Iranian state."

The KDP leader maintained that his movement may be in a position to spark off the fall of the "clerical regime in Tehran," but he admitted that it does not have the means of replacing it. In the autonomist leader's view, the Kurdish people's allies could never be "monarchist elements like Oveysi or Bakhtiar" or the Iraqi Government, with which, he said, he has no relations, but could be "democratic forces inside Iran" and especially the Mojahedin-e Khalq--the progressive Muslim organization.

Finally, Mr Qasemlu denied the existence of a third Iraqi front in Kordestan, the opening of which has, however, been announced by both Baghdad and Tehran. "Our forces," he said, "are controlling the 500 km of border that separate Iran from Iraq and we have not observed any Iraqi thrust in the region." He admitted, however, that he would not refuse Iraqi military aid--arms and munitions--if the offer did not contain any political condition likely to damage the KDP's independence.

AMINI PROPOSES RETURN TO 1906 CONSTITUTION

LD111539 Paris LE MONDE in French 7 Feb 81 p 6

[Unattributed report under the general heading: "Iran"]

[Text] In Paris, former Iranian Prime Minister Dr Ali Amini, who has been trying for almost a year--apparently without much success--to rally all Iranian opposition groups around him, has proposed the formation of a "government of national reconciliation" with the aim of "saving the country from its present disastrous situation." During a press conference, he indicated that this government, which should be composed of "patriotic and competent elements in Iran and abroad," should be formed so that "the communists cannot take advantage of the situation and impose themselves on the country by force."

Replying to journalists' questions, Dr Amini proposed a return to the 1906 constitution on a temporary basis until a decision is taken on the regime's future. In this connection, he did not rule out a definitive return to a constitutional monarchy or participation by monarchists in the national reconciliation government he is proposing. On the other hand, unlike Mr Bakhtiar, Dr Ali Amini proved adamant with regard to the "Iraqi aggression" and asserted that Iranian opposition should refrain from any contact with the Baghdad authorities until the Iraqi forces leave the national territory. He even supported the current government's decision not to negotiate with Baghdad under the threat of Iraqi arms.

RAJA'I ON INSPECTION TOUR IN MAZANDARAN PROVINCE

LD111336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Excerpts] According to a Central News Bureau correspondent, Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister, arrived in Kalaleh at 0830 this morning and was welcomed by the governor general of Mazandaran, the Friday imam and the imam's representative in Gorgan, the Friday imam and the governor of Gonbad, a group of clergymen, and Majlis representatives of the people of Minudasht and Gonbad.

According to this report, the prime minister addressed a gathering of Sunni brothers from the village of (Gojnud-e Kalaleh). He said: You people proved last year, despite counterrevolutionary plots, that unity and solidarity among our revolutionary people means more than difference and dissent.

He added: Those who do not believe in Islam wanted to cause a rift among you, under the pretext of being Shi'ite and Sunni, but you proved that under the protection of Islam, we all live as brothers. Thus, our enemies were not able to achieve their cursed aims.

Raja'i added: You are familiar with the verses of the Korean and know that Islam insists on overcoming dissent and prejudice.

According to this report, Mr Raja'i then left for Gonbad. On the way, while visiting the village of (Khemeyr Abad), near (Galikesh), he familiarized himself with the lives and problems of the people of the village. A number of villagers told the prime minister of their problems.

Later, Mr Raja'i addressed a gathering of the people of Minudasht and its suburbs. He said: In accordance with our humanitarian and Islamic duty, we should remember that we are indebted to ideology, that is, to God, the Koran and the prophet. We are also indebted to the brothers and sisters who, under the leadership of the imam of the nation, overthrew Satan.

According to the Central News Bureau, the prime minister, continuing his visit, arrived at the Gonbad garrison at 1045 and inspected various sections and training classes there.

At 1100, the prime minister addressed the people of Gonbad, who had gathered at the place where Friday prayers are held after marching on the occasion of the glorification of the 11 February anniversary. He referred to the anniversary of the glorious Islamic revolution of our country, saying: This revolution has achievements; it is up to us to strive for its preservation and continuation. Those who oppose the revolution, whether inside or outside the country, are afraid of our unity and solidarity, which strengthen our revolution; that is why they are trying to create differences and dissent.

He said: Islam has the power to solve not only Iran's problems, but all the world's problems. It was Islam alone that existed within us and in the depth of our existence, and which was able to inspire us to the level of self-sacrifice required to oust the Satan of the ages from Iran and send him to his grave.

Concerning the war imposed by the Iraqi regime on Iran, Mr Raja'i said: The infidel and aggressive regime of Saddam is relentlessly and cruelly continuing its aggression, is killing our brothers and sisters with Russian weapons and with the help of U.S. imperialism. However, he does not know that we have invested a great deal in the victory of this revolution and we are ready.

INTERIOR MINISTRY OFFICIAL ON GULF WAR, REFUGEES

LD111249 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 11 Feb 81 p 5

[Amit Roy dispatch: "Iranian Mosques and Schools Shelled by Iraqis"]

[Text] Tehran--The number of Iranian war refugees caused by Iraqi shelling of border towns and villages has now swollen to two million, a senior Interior Ministry official said in Tehran last night.

It may take several years to reconstruct the devastated areas after the war ends, he said.

In a gesture of solidarity with people living in the war zones, the government has brought, at its own expense, several thousand bereaved families to Tehran for today's celebrations marking the second anniversary of the revolution.

Several busloads carrying such families were drawing up opposite the Interior Ministry building when I arrived to interview Mr 'Ali Asghar Samed, who is also spokesman for the government foundation for war refugees. What he said and what I learnt from the refugees, appears to suggest that the Iraqis have been shelling towns and villages where there are no obvious military targets, in an effort to create panic in the civilian population and possibly provoke a political backlash.

Mr Samed claimed that the Iraqis had deliberately included such "soft" targets as mosques, hospitals and schools.

Asked whether Iraqi artillery was capable of picking out such targets with accuracy from a distance, Mr Samed said the Iranians were convinced that the opposition had "some foreign advisers" and was deliberately shelling civilian areas to encourage anti-government sentiment.

That the Iraqis have caused much death and destruction in the civilian population is beyond doubt. By the lift on the seventh floor of the Interior Ministry building, for example, is a recent photograph of a row of dead babies, laid out in a line after an Iraqi attack.

Two-thirds of the two million refugees are from Khuzestan Province. The population of Khorramshahr [Khuninshahr] have now been forced out.

"Abadan still has some residents, and on Fridays the prayers attract large crowds," said Mr Samed. Ahvaz was slowly returning to normal with people going back to their homes. Mr Samed stressed that a high proportion of the refugees were from villages scattered throughout the war-affected regions.

Some were now living with relatives but 800,000 were in camps in Jiroft, in Kerman Province, in the Gulf port of Bandar-e Bushehr, in Shiraz and elsewhere.

Although the locations had been picked for temperate weather, some people did not want to go to Jiroft or Bandar-e Bushehr, which was where many of the opponents of the shah's regime were imprisoned.

"The place has bad memories," Mr Samed explained.

In the camps, the refugees were being encouraged to run the place and to be responsible for the distribution of supplies. Wherever possible, children were being given lessons.

There were shortages in the camps, but food supplies, given by ordinary people, had come in from all parts of the country.

In addition to those made homeless by the war, Iran also looks after 900,000 Afghan refugees and about 40,000 to 50,000 Iraqis who were expelled into Iran.

Yesterday, I met a handful of the 1,300 refugees who are staying at my Tehran hotel for the revolution celebrations.

One group from Dezful said that this vital border town was being shelled intermittently, sometimes by Soviet Frog-7 missiles.

Miss Sedigheh Zadegdabagh, 19, whose 17-year-old brother died at the front, estimated civilian casualties in Dezful at 600 killed and thousands injured.

DRA: NABAVI SAYS BRITONS TO BE PUT ON TRIAL

LD121820 Hamburg DPA in German 1730 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpt] New Delhi, 12 Feb (DPA)--According to Behzad Nabavi, chief Iranian negotiator in the release of the U.S. hostages, the four Britons presently in Iranian prisons will be put on trial in Iran for espionage.

Nabavi declared in New Delhi, outside the Nonaligned Movement Foreign Ministers' Conference, that the Britons could be released only after establishing in court that they had not been engaged in espionage.

NOBARI MEETS BANK OF ENGLAND OFFICIALS 11 FEB

LD121926 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The London correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic reports that 'Ali Reza Nobari, governor of the Iranian Central Bank, paid a visit yesterday to the Bank of England and met the bank's officials. In the course of the meeting, talks were held on detailed aspects of financial matters between Iran and America in connection with the release of the U.S. hostages.

Talks between the governor of the Central Bank and the governor of the Bank of England dealt with the opening of an account in the Bank of England and with Iranian banking affairs.

REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES OF ANNIVERSARY DELEGATIONS

Delegation Arrives in Moscow

LD112156 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] According to a PARS dispatch, the members of the Iranian delegation to the USSR, led by Jalaleddin Farsi, has arrived in Moscow.

Yesterday the delegation visited the central headquarters of the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization, at the invitation of the latter. During the ceremonies that ensued, Jalaleddin Farsi and Dr Shari'at Madari each spoke separately at some length about the developments and history of the Islamic revolution and the role played by the clergy in the victory of this revolution, under the leadership of Imam Khomeyni.

Meetings in Moscow

LD121330 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau correspondent in Moscow, Jalaaleddin Farsi, Dr 'Ali Shari'at Madari and Dr 'Abdol Karim Soroush, members of the delegation sent by the Supreme Defense Council to mark the second anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran, together with Dr Mokri, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Moscow, met with Vasilii Kuznetsov, first deputy of CPSU First Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, in the Kremlin yesterday. According to the report, in this 2 and 1/2 hour meeting, Jalaaleddin Farsi spoke in detail about the Islamic revolution of Iran, the conspiracies of American imperialism, and the Iraqi regime's aggression against Iran.

He said the monarchical regimes in Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Morocco are on the side of the aggressive Iraqi regime. The destiny of the region and the struggle of the oppressed nations of the region against American imperialism and the monarchical regimes of the region will be determined on the Iran-Iraq borders. He asked the Soviet Union to distinguish between the aggressive Iraqi Government and the revolutionary Iranian nation that is the victim of aggression.

In this meeting, Vasilii Kuznetsov referred to the international situation of the condition of the region [as heard] and the provocations of the American Navy in Iran's (?special) waters. Discussions were then held about international questions of interest to both countries. The report says Dr Mokri also spoke about the future of relations between Iran and the Soviet Union.

In this meeting, a message from Mr Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister, was handed over by the head of the Iranian delegation to the CPSU first deputy secretary. He asked the Iranian delegation to convey the greetings and congratulations of the USSR Government to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to our correspondent, the Iranian delegation visited the Oriental Institute in Moscow yesterday morning and met with the director and the teaching staff and experts of this institute. The delegation members explained the Islamic revolution and the progress it has made. The Soviet Orientalists asked for greater cultural exchanges, especially concerning the books published in Iran after the revolution.

The Central News Bureau correspondent also reports: On the occasion of the second anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution, the ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Moscow sent a message to the people of the Soviet Union, which was broadcast on Moscow radio and television. In this message, while referring to the great and hero-producing Islamic revolution of the Iranian nation, which put an end to a millenia-old regime, he explained the gains of the Islamic revolution. After condemning Iraqi military aggression, he said: Our nation, which has for many years endured the aggression and tyranny of imperialism, will not accept the yoke of another tyranny and will directly choose their own destiny. They will not allow any power to interfere in their Islamic country.

According to PARS, yesterday morning the members of the Iranian delegation in Moscow took part in a meeting of the professors of the Soviet Oriental Institute, at the invitation of this institute. At the beginning, the director of the institute gave a report on various researches being carried out in this institute.

He introduced the Iranologists and their novel works to the members of the delegation. Dr Mokri, the Iranian ambassador in Moscow, introduced the delegation members to the professors of the Oriental center and explained the basic and desired goals of this visit. After the introductions, Jalaleddin Farsi talked about the Islamic revolution of Iran and its characteristics and explained the role of Imam Khomeyni's leadership in the revolution. Then Dr 'Abdol Karim Soroush and Dr Shar'iat-Madari talked about the aims of the cultural revolution of Iran and enumerated the shortcomings in the universities that led to decisions on implementing the cultural revolution.

Delegation in PRC

GF130730 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] The Iranian delegation led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Mohammad Khamene'i is continuing its meetings with officials and religious and political figures in the PRC, to explain the political stands of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the crimes of imperialism and the puppet Iraqi regime's aggression against Iran. The delegation arrived in Beijing on Monday. It is scheduled to meet with an official of the people's permanent committee and with the Chinese premier.

Delegation in Italy

GF121811 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpts] Majlis Deputy Fakhreddin Hejazi, the head of the Iranian delegation currently visiting Italy, met with the Italian foreign minister's assistant [not further identified] yesterday. Hejazi explained the development that has been achieved since the victory of the Islamic revolution 2 years ago. In a speech delivered during the meeting, he said that our revolution is an Islamic and humane one, trying to remove all kinds of oppression in the world.

The Italian foreign minister's assistant delivered a speech in which he said: We are paying a great deal of attention to events in your country, and we are paying special attention to your real independence.

The Italian official expressed hope for the strengthening of bilateral relations in various fields and expressed his country's readiness to cooperate on this matter.

Brother Hejazi said that our leader is a spiritual and political figure who has taught us to depend not on the West or the East, but rather on ourselves. He added that our people expect the Italian Government to act in accordance with its commitments toward Iran. He expressed hope that bilateral relations will be promoted.

At the end of the meeting, the Italian official asked brother Hejazi to inform Imam Khomeyni that the Italian Government is ready to cooperate with Iran.

Delegation in Malaysia

GF110548 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] On the 1st day of its visit to Malaysia, the Iranian delegation visited the headquarters of the Islamic Malaysian youth movement. The delegation members delivered speeches, during which they explained the stand of the Islamic Republic of Iran and its policy. At the conclusion of the visit, delegation members answered questions put to them by their audience on the gains of the Islamic revolution in Iran and the problems facing it.

The delegation then conferred with the leaders of the Islamic Malaysian youth movement and gave them a detailed explanation of the plots of imperialism, the motives and goals of the U.S. hostages issue and the war imposed on Iran by the Iraqi agent regime.

During two other separate sessions, one in Malaysia's national university and the other in one of Kuala Lumpur's mosques, the stand of the Islamic revolution in Iran and the history of 100 years of struggle by the Iranian Muslim people were explained. The delegation also conferred with the Malaysian Foreign Ministry's political assistant and briefed him on the development of the Islamic revolution in Iran over the past 2 years following its victory. The delegation also explained the Iranian Islamic Republic's decisive and absolute stand on the Iraqi aggression against Iran. The delegation stressed that any solution to end the aggression must be based on Koranic principles. The delegation also stressed that Iran cannot participate in any form of negotiations as long as there is a single foreign soldier on its soil.

The delegation also visited the Islamic center in Kuala Lumpur, where they met with Malaysian Muslim clergy and briefed them on the stand and policy of the Islamic revolution. The delegation said that Iraq attacked Iran and the Iraqi regime's soldiers are currently in Iranian territory, where they continue to commit their crimes. For this reason, it is the duty of all Muslims--as stated in the Koran, namely, in surah Al-Hujurat--to support Iran and to adopt special measures and stands against the aggressive Iraqi Government.

The Iranian delegation also met with the Malaysian minister of education and youth affairs and the Malaysian foreign under secretary, to whom a letter from Iranian Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i to Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed was delivered. During the meeting, the hostile stands of some leaders at the At-Ta'if summit conference, and the decisive Iranian stand rejecting any form of ceasefire or participation in any negotiations with the enemy until aggression is removed, was explained. Mahathir Mohamed--who belongs to the five-member delegation formed by the At-Ta'if conference to resolve the dispute between Iran and Iraq--said that the Malaysian Government is interested in keeping Iran calm and strong in the troubled Middle East region. The Malaysian deputy prime minister expressed readiness to exert all possible efforts to end the Iraqi Government's war against Iran. The Iranian delegation replied by saying that the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran accepts any solution that does not contradict Koranic principles and that conforms with international laws on territorial waters between the two countries.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the Malaysian acting prime minister extended his regards to Imam Khomeyni, wishing him the best of health and congratulating him, the Iranian president and the prime minister on the occasion of the second anniversary of the Islamic revolution's victory. The deputy prime minister also expressed his country's desire to develop and expand relations between Iran and Malaysia.

Delegation in PDRY

GF120650 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The Iranian delegation to Aden held a press conference yesterday after attending a session of the PDRY parliament. The delegation had met with PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, conveying a message to him from Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. The delegation also explained to the PDRY leader the stand of the Islamic Republic of Iran on the Iraqi war imposed on Iran.

The leader of the delegation, Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Maqqani, answered journalists' and correspondents' questions. He then went to one of Aden's large mosques and joined the ranks of the Muslim Yemeni leaders in prayers. He was warmly received by the congregation.

At the beginning of the prayers, the mosque's imam, in a brief speech, paid tribute to the Iranian Islamic revolution and the great leader, Imam Khomeyni. Hojjat ol-Eslam vai Moslemin Haqqani then delivered a speech in Arabic in which he talked in detail about the unity of Muslims, the plots of imperialists in the area and the recent U.S. conspiracies, particularly the Iraqi war that has been imposed on Iran.

Exhibition in YAR

GF130630 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] A poster and photographic exhibition has been opened in San'a' on the occasion of Iran's celebration of the second anniversary of the victory of its Islamic revolution. In a report from the North Yemeni capital, PARS reports that the exhibition, which reflects the revolution's achievements and its constructive march, was very well attended and made a significant contribution in giving a clear picture of the Islamic revolution, thus refuting imperialist information campaigns and schemes.

The exhibition was sponsored by the Iranian delegation led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Haqqani, the emissary to both North and South Yemen. The exhibition is one of a series held by Iran in many world capitals on this blessed occasion.

SHIRAZ FRIDAY IMAM RECEIVES LIBYAN DIPLOMATS

LD112132 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] According to a Central News Bureau report, two officials of the Libyan Embassy in Tehran met today with Ayatollah Dastgheyb, the Friday imam of Shiraz, and invited him to pay an official visit to Libya.

The Friday imam of Shiraz accepted the invitation and expressed the hope for ever-increasing solidarity and brotherhood between the two countries.

During the meeting, which took place at the ayatollah's home, the Friday imam of Shiraz also paid tribute to the revolutionary Libyan stand on the Iranian Islamic revolution.

The members of the Libyan delegation arrived in Shiraz yesterday afternoon to attend celebrations marking the second anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran and were warmly received on their arrival by the organizers of the celebrations.

IRANIAN, TURKISH, SOVIET OFFICIALS DISCUSS TRADE

LD101230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 10 Feb 81

[Text] According to PARS, the consuls general of Turkey and the USSR met with the governor general of Eastern Azarbayjan and discussed the expansion of trade and border exchange between their countries and Iran. The report indicates that the contracts signed with Turkish officials on meat, bird seed and day-old chicks were discussed. It was decided that as of the beginning of next week the import of meat should begin. The facilities needed for the import and transportation of meat were also discussed.

IRAN TO OBTAIN SHIPPING FACILITIES THROUGH LEBANON

LD100951 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 7-13 Feb 81 p 11

[Unattributed report from the "From AL-MAJALLAH Envoys" feature]

[Text] The Iranian Government is trying to obtain facilities from the Lebanese Government to import goods and food supplies through Lebanese ports and to ship them overland via Syria and Turkey. In order to obtain such facilities from Lebanon, Iran has agreed to resume air flights between the two countries at the rate of four flights weekly--two passenger and two cargo flights. According to official sources, the Lebanese Government is inclined to give such facilities to Iran. Air flights between Beirut and Tehran stopped 11 years ago, in 1967, following a decision by the former shah, who intended to punish the Lebanese Government for refusing to hand General Bakhtiar over to the Iranian Government.

When the Islamic revolution broke out, the Lebanese side renewed its attempts to resume flights between the two capitals, with the higher Islamic Shi'ite council in Lebanon interceding in the matter. The result was that Iran agreed on two flights weekly, but the Lebanese side rejected it. The situation remained unchanged until Iran needed to import through Lebanese ports because of the war with Iraq and the new agreement was then reached.

PREFAB PLANT, CEMENT FACTORY BEGIN OPERATION

LD121952 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1830 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] Engineer Hoseyn Mahluji, the governor general of Lorestan, in a contact with PARS, has announced: Yesterday afternoon, at a time when celebrations marking the second anniversary of the Islamic revolution of Iran's victory were being held, a metal bridge and prefabricated structure construction plant, and the third level of the Dorud cement factory, with an output of 2,500 tons of cement per day, began work.

The governor general of Lorestan added: With the operation of these plants, a large portion of the country's needs will be supplied domestically.

TEHRAN REPORTS DEFEAT OF IRAQ'S 7TH DIVISION

CF130835 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 13 Feb 81

[Text] In a successful operation on one of the western fronts, one of our forces' fighting squadrons captured 84 of Saddam's aggressor forces and 11 enemy tanks.

A heroic pilot of the ground forces' Airborne Division told PARS: We succeeded in defeating the Kirkuk 7th Division, which consists of five brigades and an armored unit. He added: The enemy began the attack. On the 1st day, 300 enemy mercenaries were killed by our group, which also destroyed a missile launcher, [word indistinct] and an enemy tank. He continued: In general, our operations turned this front into a graveyard for the Iraqi mercenaries.

Citing a captured Iraqi officer, the heroic pilot said: The situation in Iraq is very bad. Referring to the fuel crisis, the prisoner said that all fuel goes to Saddam's agents alone. The Iraqi people are suffering from an acute shortage of fuel. If they are able to find fuel after great difficulties, they have to pay exorbitant prices for it. The Iraqi prisoner also referred to shortages in food and other necessary commodities.

Referring to the crimes perpetrated by the traitorous Saddam regime against Iraqi citizens, the prisoner said: Twenty-one Iraqi officers were handed over to the firing squad as a result of their defeat in the war by the Iranian forces.

TEHRAN REPORTS DEPORTATION OF IRAQIS

GF120720 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Text] The puppet Iraqi regime has deported another group of Iraqi sisters and brothers to Iran. This group of 40 men, women and children arrived in the country across the western borders yesterday evening.

In statements to our correspondent, a number of deportees said: The tyrannical Iraqi Government arrested us and our children about a month ago and held us in the terrible Badrah and Zarbatiyah prisons, where their mercenaries tortured and mistreated us. They added: Traitor Saddam's mercenaries left us, together with our women and children, in the open, while rain was pouring heavily. After we walked for a whole day, the Iranian forces gathered us and transported us to a camp.

The deportees expressed their gratitude for the warm welcome and hospitality accorded them by their Muslim Iranian brothers. In conclusion, they said that five of the women who were deported with them remained in the Iraqi desert, because of their exhaustion and inability to continue walking; they do not know anything about the women's fate.

117 Deportees Arrive

GF121644 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Excerpts] A group of 117 deported Iraqi Muslims entered Iran today under pressure from Saddam's mercenaries. One of these brother deportees told PARS that they were deported because they are of Iranian origin, although his father was born in Iraq. He added that Saddam's regime has nothing to do with Islam. He said that all believers and Muslims in Iraq support the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Another deported woman said that the Iranian brothers gave the deportees a warm welcome. She added that the situation in Iraq is unstable. Saddam's regime is pursuing everyone aligned with the Ad-Da'wah Islamic Party. They are imprisoned and some may have been poisoned.

ARMED FORCES JOINT STAFF COMMUNIQUE 401

LD111846 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Communique 401 of the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Here is a report on the war front operations carried out by the valiant combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran against the forces of blasphemy on 10 and 11 February, for the attention of the committed, Muslim nation of Iran:

1. The ever-steadfast and energetic warriors of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, opening artillery and heavy weapons fire, pounded enemy positions in Umm ar-Rasas, Kut az-Zayn, Az-Zubayr and (Al-Mu'amir), inflicting heavy losses and casualties on the Iraqi forces deployed in these areas.
2. In the Mahshahr region, our combatant heroes set one tank, one mortar, two ammunition-carrying vehicles and one bulldozer belonging to mercenary Saddam's agents ablaze. A number of the enemy's one-man foxholes and squad trenches were also destroyed.
3. In the Abadan region, two enemy tanks, one vehicle carrying enemy agents, one arms dump and one ammunition trench belonging to the Iraqi mercenaries were fired on by the batteries of Islam's fighting heroes and were destroyed. Ten of the enemy were killed.

4. Continuing the cowardly and ghoulish destruction of the defenseless people's houses and living quarters, the infidel enemy once again subjected parts of Abadan to heavy weapons fire--3 housing units were destroyed, 4 of our dear Abadani compatriots were martyred and another 18 were wounded.

5. In the Khuninshahr region, the naval combatants of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran, in line with the rest of their combatant brothers, continued their tireless efforts to destroy the enemy. On one of this region's fronts, while inflicting losses and casualties on the enemy, they destroyed a 75-mm gun emplacement belonging to the aggressors.

6. The mopping-up units of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran in the vicinity of Bukan clashed with a number of illegally armed elements. In the course of this clash, two of the counterrevolutionaries' vehicles were destroyed and a number of them were either killed or wounded. One was captured. The mopping-up units suffered one wounded.

[Signed] The Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

REVOLUTION GUARDS' STATEMENT ON OPERATIONS

LD122244 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Summary] The Central News Bureau reports that the following statement was made available this evening by the Public Relations Office of the Central Headquarters of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps to the Supreme Defense Council Publicity Headquarters.

Following are reports of the operations carried out over the past 2 days by the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps:

1. A guerrilla group attacked the Iraqi Farman garrison, killing more than 11 Iraqi officers and soldiers, and then returned home safely;
2. During another successful operation, our revolution guards placed landmines along a supply route in Kanguleh, in the western sector of the country; as a result, one enemy tank was destroyed and a number of enemy troops killed;
3. In the course of a series of coordinated operations, the revolution guards managed to recapture an important strategic position in Meymak. The enemy suffered heavy losses;
4. An enemy ammunition dump was destroyed in Darkhovin, when it came under our artillery fire;
5. "Yesterday, 27 of the misled individuals [Kurdish rebels] surrendered to our brother guardsmen in Marivan, just before the period of reprieve was to expire."

KURDISH PARTY ISSUES ANNIVERSARY MESSAGE

JN121819 (Clandestine) Voice of Iranian Kordestan in Surani Kurdish 1230 GMT 11 Feb 81

[11 February message from the Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party Central Committee to the Iranian nation on the second anniversary of the victory of the Iranian revolution]

[Excerpts] Dear citizens, honorable Iranian people and struggling people of Kordestan: The Iranian national forces and groupings today celebrate the anniversary of an important and a great victory in the history of struggle.

On 11 February 1970, following hundreds of years of struggle against the reactionary shahs' regime [words indistinct] dictatorial and imperialist regime of traitor Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the struggling Iranian people managed to overthrow the greatest diabolical force in the Middle East and to impose their will on it. The Iranians' unified uprising to topple the agent Pahlavi regime, achieving the victory of the revolution, was on 11 February 1979.

The Iranian's victory was not easily achieved. The Iranians sacrificed tens of thousands of their sons to achieve it. They also suffered massive economic losses, estimated at tens of billions of dollars. Thus, the Iranian people sacrificed their lives and wealth to attain their freedom and victory. However, the Iranian revolution was obstructed and deprived of reaching its objectives by a guilty group that has deviated from the right path by imposing a new dictatorship under the cover of Islam.

Now it is the duty of the Iranian democratic and revolutionary forces to unify their ranks to achieve the revolution's basic programs and to draft a unified joint program capable of ending deviation, so that the blood of thousands of Iranian martyrs will not be wasted. These forces should not allow a narrowminded clique to reap the fruit of hundreds of years of struggle and to deviate from the revolution's objectives.

On 18 November 1979, Ayatollah Khomeyni's message on Kordestan was published. Our party considered this message the beginning of peace in Kordestan and welcomed it. Regrettably, subsequent incidents showed that the publication of this message and the formation of a special government commission on the issue of Kordestan were only intended to gain time and to prepare for a broader attack. By the end of 1358 and the beginning of 1359 [March 1980], attacks began on the Kordestan regions. Sanandaj was drowned in blood, Saqqez was destroyed and Benesh was wrecked. Fighting spread from Kermanshah to the Iranian-Turkish border. Every inch was on fire. All of our national attempts to settle the issue were received with indifference by the authorities. Their only reply was that we had to lay down our weapons and surrender.

Dear citizens: At a time when the Iranians celebrate the second anniversary of the revolution's victory, thousands of kilometers of our beloved homeland are occupied by a foreign army. Moreover, more than one and a half million people have been displaced as a result of this foreign aggression. The cities in southern Iran are being exposed to long-range rockets and artillery and subsequent destruction. Meanwhile, instead of trying to unify all of the democratic forces in the country against foreign aggression, the ruling authorities are only interested in suppressing and destroying Kordestan and its people. Not a day passes without a Kurdish city or village being subjected to fire and destruction by 155-mm and 130-mm guns and 120-mm rockets. Evidence of this is the city of Mahabad, which sacrificed more than 1,000 martyrs and wounded last summer. It is now again being subjected to an attack by the antipeople army and guards. However, the Kurds have long preferred honorable death of a disgraceful life.

The Kurdish Democratic Party believes that the regime cannot solve the issue of Kordestan militarily. Our party calls for official recognition of our people's rights. The guards and army should not stab us in the back. It is then that we will be ready to defend the Iranian border against any aggression. If the central government authorities have a real desire to solve the country's problems, including that of Kordestan, by means of logic and enlightenment, they should not expel the free democratic people, but should pave the way for the national forces to participate in running the country and defending it. Once the issue of Kordestan is solved, the Iranian and world peoples will celebrate a historic day. It is then that the Kurdish people will, with valor and sacrifice, defend the Iranian revolution, as well as our country's sovereignty and independence.

We only recognize the strugglers on the so-called path of Afghanistan's freedom. He said: Iran will strive to have the Afghan counterrevolutionary groups accepted for membership in the Nonaligned Movement, instead of the legal Government of Afghanistan. Mr Sarafraz, one of the members of our country's delegation, repeated the same statements and pointed out that the Iranian Government would exert efforts to help the various groups of Afghan strugglers, who are the self-same enemies of the Afghan nation, murderers and agents and mercenaries of U.S. imperialism, to form a single front.

Irrespective of the fact that such statements by a number of our country's official authorities are tantamount to open and obvious interference in the internal affairs of an independent country, they also remind a listener of the time when Qotbzadeh was running the show. They are contrary to international principles and mores and, at the same time, are an indication that certain hands in our country have consistently striven and continue to strive to lead our country's foreign policy on a course contrary to the demand and wish of the nation and the explicit wording of the Constitution. These hands attempt to place revolutionary and anti-imperialist Iran in the ranks of countries such as Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Oman, whose leaders have supported the fugitive Afghan counter-revolutionaries in accord with the instruction and plan of the CIA and the Pentagon, and who are equipping and arming them against the liberated people of Afghanistan.

Truly, isn't it a source of regret and humiliation that our foreign policy toward our neighboring country, Afghanistan, is the self-same [word indistinct] adopted by the As-Sadats, Ziaul Haqs, Qabuses and King Khalids, those puppet lackeys of the United States?

Our homeland's people are to a large extent aware of the activities and deeds of fugitive Afghan counterrevolutionary elements in our country. These expelled Afghan counterrevolutionary elements, not only once or ten times but a hundred times, have been arrested and tried while acting against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Even if we wanted to recount in general terms the indecent acts and crimes of the expelled counterrevolutionary Afghan fugitives, who operate under the banner of Islamic strugglers, it would fill numerous pages. Smuggling narcotics, buying and selling weapons, robbing and stealing, participating in the plots of Iranian counterrevolutionaries, acting as broker between the U.S., Israeli and Pakistani intelligence services and the counterrevolution in Iran--this is a brief report card of the black activities of those so-called strugglers on the path of Afghanistan's freedom, who currently are enjoying the all-out support of a number of our country's officials.

It was only recently that reports were published throughout the entire country about the attack by these Afghan fugitives on the war-stricken areas and the looting of the homes of refugees. As a result of these filthy acts, a number of these bandit elements were arrested, tried and punished.

From the viewpoint of our homeland's people, the policy of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran toward these murderers and professional bandits, most of whom are the political mercenaries of the United States, is not in the least justifiable. The people of our homeland want the government to adopt a policy that conforms with the demand, tendency and interests of the Iranian revolution in the problem of Afghanistan, which is a friendly, neighborly and Muslim country.

Afghanistan is an independent, anti-imperialist country and is actually the natural ally of our country. Until now, not the slightest measure has been taken by the democratic Government of Afghanistan against our country. On the contrary, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has taken its place at the side of the Iranian nation and government and has declared its readiness to consolidate friendship between the two neighboring countries. This policy of the Afghan Government conforms with the demand and inclination of the people of that country.

Is there no one to ask this gentleman: It is obvious to everyone when you say that the U.S. superpower is the enemy of Iran, but what proof can you show of the hostility of the Soviet Union toward Iran?

One can disregard such baseless statements if they emanate from some irresponsible individual or pseudocleric, but what are you, Mr Fakuri, saying? You--who are the country's defense minister, and who, in our opinion, is naturally aware of, or at least should know, more than others, who Iran's enemies are--why do you take steps to mislead the people and public opinion? Today every Iranian knows that the real enemy of the Iranian nation is U.S. imperialism.

It is U.S. imperialism that has concentrated a considerable part of its naval armada close to our country's southern coastal waters. You are observing that it has blockaded our country economically, that it has dispatched units of its army to our neighboring countries, and that it is engaged in strengthening and expanding its war bases in many of the region's states. It is U.S. imperialism that is publicly declaring the need to overthrow the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to install a dependent regime in Iran. It is U.S. imperialism that, through its elements in Iran and its puppets abroad, wants to replace the legal Iranian Government with a so-called national reconciliation government.

The hostility of U.S. imperialism toward the Iranian nation and toward our Islamic Republic is crystal clear; even U.S. officials themselves do not hide this. In such conditions, how can one justify the attempt by some officials to concoct self-styled and mythical enemies for Iran and, contrary to the truth, to present the true friends and natural allies of the Iranian revolution as enemies of the revolution?

Contrary to the claims of Mr Fakuri and similar individuals, our homeland's people recognize their friends and enemies quite well. The people have observed through experience and life that socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, have always been at the side of our revolution and nation and have supported and continue to support the revolution. When, at the peak of the revolutionary movement, the Americans intended to rush and aid the shah and his regime by military intervention, it was the serious warning of the Soviet Government that defeated this U.S. plot. Following the revolution as well, it was the presence of the socialist Government of the Soviet Union--this irreconcilable foe of imperialism and the friend and supporter of the liberation struggles of nations--as Iran's neighbor that blocked the implementation of the anti-Iranian plots of U.S. imperialism. Our homeland's people justly value this backing and support from the socialist countries, first of all the Soviet Union, for the Iranian revolution. Those who do not see or do not want to see these facts and who try to place the East and West on the same level are striving futilely and are damaging their own reputation.

The Iranian people recognize U.S. imperialism as their real and number one enemy and the Soviet Union and socialist countries as their friends and natural allies. No authority or power can mislead the opinion of our homeland's people by resorting to any sophistry and self-invented claims.

NVOI CRITICIZES POLICY TOWARD AFGHANISTAN

TA112010 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Not Be in Harmony With the As-Sadats and the Qabuses"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: Mr Manuchehr Mustaqim, head of the Iranian delegation to the Nonaligned Foreign Ministers Conference in New Delhi, said that we have no intention of negotiating with the government of Babrak Karmal, and that our stance is very clear.

However, should the regime continue its suppressive and oppressive policy against the Kurdish people in the name of Islam, it must know that the Kurdish people will defend their existence to the last man and the last drop of blood and will never bow to the oppressors.

Greetings on the anniversary of the Iranian people's 11 February revolution victory; greetings to the martyrs along the path of Iran's freedom, independence and sovereignty. Victory to the heroic Kurdish people and other Iranian peoples in their struggle against imperialism and reaction.

[Signed] The Kurdish Democratic Party Central Committee, 11 February 1981

WATER, ELECTRICITY, PHONES TO MAHABAD CUT

NC111549 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 11 Feb 81

[Text] On orders of Ruhollah Khomeyni, the drinking water and electricity supplies and telephone link to Mahabad city have been cut. Reports received from Kordestan indicate that since Kurdish strugglers were able to gain control of Mahabad city following a brave struggle and forced Khomeyni's mercenary guards to flee, Khomeyni has cut the drinking water and electricity supplies and the telephone to the city, to take vengeance on the inhabitants.

At present Khomeyni's troops have taken up positions on heights near Mahabad and are shelling the inhabitants of the city continuously with artillery. Informed sources in Kordestan report that Kurdish peshmerga intend to carry out an extensive attack soon, to drive the revolution guards completely out of the region.

NVOI SCORES DEFENSE MINISTER'S ATTACKS ON USSR

TA122035 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 12 Feb 81

[Unattributed commentary: "One Cannot Mislead the Iranian People's Opinion With Unfounded Claims"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: At a time when world-devouring U.S. imperialism--this stubborn enemy of the Iranian nation and revolution--is engaged in preparing plots and aggression against our liberated homeland, and under conditions when the remnants of the former regime within the country and the fugitive counterrevolutionaries abroad are striving hand in hand to overthrow the system of the Islamic Republic, not only the compromising liberals, but, regretfully, even a number of responsible officials, through their expressions and deeds, are actually paving the way for the fulfillment of the satanic aims of Iran's enemies.

Wittingly or unwittingly, these elements aggravate division and discord among the true revolutionary forces and are continuously striving to deprive revolutionary Iran of the support of its true friends. Some newspapers, a number of pseudoclergy and some administrators and officials have raised the issue of "neither Eastern nor Western," and under this slogan they have aimed the sharp edge of their attacks at the Soviet Union, the friend of the Iranian nation and revolution, and are trying to protect U.S. imperialism from the damages of the anti-imperialist struggles of the Iranian nation.

For example, it is a cause of deep regret when an individual such as Colonel Fakuri, minister of defense and commander of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran, also gets in line with these groups and attempts to present the Soviet Union--this friendly country and supporter of the Iranian revolution--as the enemy of the Iranian nation. Let us recall that some time ago, Colonel Fakuri, in an interview with a KEYHAN correspondent, declared that our principle enemies are the two superpowers, America and Russia.

In the problem of Afghanistan one should not be in harmony with the As-Sadats, Qabuses, Saudis and the Ziaul Haqs, these enemies of the Iranian and Afghan revolutions. Such harmony stains the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

NVOI BRANDS 'ALI AMINI AS U.S. MERCENARY

TA081848 [Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran at 1730 GMT on 8 February carried a commentary entitled "The Disgraced Servants of America in New Endeavors," which said that world-devouring U.S. imperialism has brought one of its men into the arena to complete its satantic plots against our homeland. Recently, 'Ali Amini, pawn and mercenary of U.S. imperialism, has appeared on the political scene at the orders of his overseas masters and during a press conference in Paris said that the legal regime should be overthrown and replaced by a government formed of exiled "patriots."

U.S. imperialism, many of whose plots against our country have been foiled, now intends to take the utmost advantage of those groups that strive to create discord and discontent among the people. 'Ali Amini claims that chaos is reigning in the Iranian administration and that people are living in an atmosphere of terror and economic stagnation. Of course, Amini does not say that the deplorable situation now reigning in our country is a result of plots and conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and its mercenaries and agents inside our country, called "patriotic elements" by Amini. 'Ali Amini said that his "national conciliation government" will be formed by Iranian patriotic elements living in Paris--the meaning of this is that the masters of Amini want to impose on our country a government formed by the former regime's elements, with whom they can deal. If we compare 'Ali Amini's statements with recent statements by Mr Reagan, who said that there is no stable government in Iran, we are able to see that 'Ali Amini's raising the subject of forming an alleged national conciliation government was based on Reagan's statements.

Now too, mercenaries such as Amini have once again raised the "communist danger" pretext to divert public opinion from the truth and to carry out the satanic plots of U.S. imperialism in our country. But the people of our country have extremely bitter memories of elements such as 'Ali Amini and these elements cannot dupe the revolutionary and aware people of Iran.